# The Pyongyang Times

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# FIRST SESSION OF THE FOURTH SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE D.P.R.K. HELD

## New Cabinet Headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung,

### The Respected and Beloved Leader of the 40 Million Korean People, Formed

## Premier Kim Il Sung Announces the Political Programme of the Govt.

**The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Grand Theatre, Pyongyang, from December 14 to 16 amid the great attention and expectation of the entire Korean people.**

The session formed a new Cabinet headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people. At the session, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet, made a historic speech announcing the Political Programme of the D.P.R.K. Government.

The meeting hall was packed with the deputies and observers from all parts of the country.

The guests' gallery was occupied by diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

On the front wall of the meeting hall was respectfully hung a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, and forming a background for the portrait was a national flag of our Republic.

**At 4, p.m. on December 14, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, appeared on the platform.**

**The attentants stood up and accorded Comrade Kim Il Sung a warm welcome, giving thunderous cheers and prolonged applause shaking the hall.**

The platform was also taken by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Kim Kwang Hyup, Hong Myung Hi, Nam Il, Li Jong Ok, Pak Jung Ai, Li Joo Yun, Choi Hyun, Kim Chang Bong, Pak Sung Chul, Kim Ik Sun, Li Yong Ho, Suk San, Huh Jong Hak, Kim Yong Joo, Li Kook Jin, Chung Joon Taik, Choi Yong Jin, Han Sang Doo, Hyun Moo Kwang, Choi Kwang, Oh Jin Woo, Kim Dong Kyoo and Chung Kyung Bok.

Also on the platform were Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, members of the Cabinet and members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

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## Members of New Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

### Formed at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly

**Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet;**

Comrade **Kim Il**, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Kim Kwang Hyup**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Kim Chang Bong**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Li Joo Yun**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Nam Il**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Li Jong Ok**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Choi Yong Jin**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Chung Joon Taik**, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
Comrade **Kim Chang Bong**, Minister of National Defence;
Comrade **Suk San**, Minister of Public Security;
Comrade **Chung Joon Taik**, Chairman of the State Planning Commission;
Comrade **Kye Eung Tai**, Minister of Foreign Trade;
Comrade **Kim Kyung Ryun**, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries;
Comrade **Kim Byung Han**, Minister of Metal Industry;
Comrade **Kim Chi Do**, Minister of Mining Industry;
Comrade **Kim Tai Keun**, Minister of Power and Coal Industries;
Comrade **Song Bok Ki**, Minister of Chemical Industry;
Comrade **Hyun Moo Kwang**, Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Industry;
Comrade **Hong Won Kil**, Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry;
Comrade **Chung Il Kyung**, Minister of Building-Materials Industry;
Comrade **Chung Dong Chul**, Minister of Forestry;
Comrade **Kang Jum Koo**, Minister of Fisheries;
Comrade **Li Kyung Sook**, Minister of Textile and Paper Industries;
Comrade **Li Ho Hyun**, Minister of Foodstuff and Daily Necessaries Industries;
Comrade **Kim Man Keum**, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission;
Comrade **Kim Doo Sam**, Chairman of the State Construction Commission
Comrade **Cho Kwan Ha**, Minister of Construction;
Comrade **Kim Kap Soon**, Minister of Railways;
Comrade **Oh Sung Ryul**, Minister of Land and Sea Transport;
Comrade **Pak Yung Soon**, Minister of Communications;
Comrade **Yeon Ki Bok**, Minister of Finance;
Comrade **Paik Sun Il**, Minister of Labour;
Comrade **Chin Moon Duk**, Minister of City Management;
Comrade **Ro Byung Woo**, Minister of Land Administration;
Comrade **Ahn Seung Hak**, Minister of Commerce;
Comrade **Pak Kwang Sun**, Minister of Procurement and Food Administration;
Comrade **Han Sang Doo**, Chairman of the Commission for the Supply of Materials;
Comrade **Kim Eung Sam**, Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission;
Comrade **Kim Ik Sun**, Minister of State Control;
Comrade **Yang Hyung Sup**, Minister of Higher Education;
Comrade **Li Jang Soo**, Minister of Common Education;
Comrade **Pak Yung Shin**, Minister of Culture;
Comrade **Li Rak Bin**, Minister of Public Health;
Comrade **Oh Dong Wook**, President of the Academy of Sciences;
Comrade **Choi Jai Wok**, Director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Oh Tai Bong**, Director of the Fifth Secretariat of the Cabinet;
Comrade **Ahn Ryong Kak**, Director of the Second Secretariat of the Cabinet.

New Cabinet members headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people

# LET US EMBODY MORE THOROUGHLY THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE, SELF-SUSTENANCE AND SELF-DEFENCE IN ALL FIELDS OF STATE ACTIVITY

## Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

Announced at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by

Premier of the Cabinet **Kim Il Sung**

**(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause and cheers.)**

Comrades Deputies,

The elections of deputies to the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were held successfully under the circumstances in which a new, great revolutionary upsurge was being made in all fields of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding to carry through the decisions of the historic Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in which the political and labour enthusiasm of the entire people was running exceptionally high. **(Applause.)**

All the citizens of our country took part in the elections as one with great patriotic zeal, and thereby manifested their firm determination to resolutely defend and further consolidate and develop the people's power and the revolutionary gains, successfully carry out the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland at all costs. **(Loud applause.)**

The results of the elections clearly testified to our people's absolute support for and deep trust in our Party and the Government of the Republic and again demonstrated to the world the monolithic political and ideological unity of the entire people. **(Loud applause.)**

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I would like to express warm thanks to you deputies elected to this Supreme People's Assembly and the entire people of our country for trusting and empowering us once again to form the Cabinet of the Republic. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Comrades,

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly have been held on four occasions in our country in the last 19 years since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine people's state, was founded in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, and the Cabinet of the Republic has been formed for the fourth time today.

A great stride forward along the road of social progress and civilization has since been made in our country thanks to the correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the invincible vitality of the people's power and to the heroic struggle of our people who, as masters of the country, have taken their destinies into their own hands. **(Loud applause.)** In this land where harsh exploitation and oppression, centuries-old backwardness and penury once prevailed, an advanced, socialist system has now been established under which all help each other, work together and lead a happy life, and our fatherland has turned into a socialist state which has a firm independent national economy and brilliant national culture. **(Loud applause.)**

Since the elections of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in 1962, the Cabinet of the Republic has exerted all its efforts to carry through the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, and concentrated its efforts particularly on the implementation of our Party's new revolutionary line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding, which was set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966. As a result, tremendous successes have been made in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields and the might of the country has grown and strengthened further still. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

# Political Programme of the Government of the D.P.R.K.

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## Premier of the Cabinet Kim Il Sung

On a socialist basis the alliance of the workers and peasants has been further cemented and the political and ideological unity of the entire people has become unshakable as never before. **(Loud applause.)** Our people have been tempered still more amidst the arduous struggle for the revolution and construction, and through their practical experience, they repose boundless confidence in the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, and are rallied around them steel-strong. **(Thunderous applause.)** Our people accept the policies and lines of our Party and the Government of the Republic as their vital cause and devote all their talents and energies to the struggle for the cause of the revolution and for the prosperity and progress of the Republic. It is this rock-firm unity and cohesion of our people that constitute the solid foundation of our state and social system and the source of our invincible might. **(Loud applause.)**

Our people are now in a position to enter the international arena under the glorious banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with equal rights with the peoples of big and small countries of the world, and the international position of the Republic is rising constantly. **(Loud applause.)**

The correct economic policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic has brought about giant strides ahead in all domains of the national economy.

In 1966, industrial production was 1.4 times greater than in 1962 and 41 times as much as in 1946, the year immediately after liberation.

The foundations of the independent national economy of the country have been more solidified as a result of the vigorous struggle organized and unfolded by the Government of the Republic to carry out the decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the realization of socialist industrialization and the all-round promotion of technical revolution in every field of the national economy.

The foundations of our heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core have been further readjusted and reinforced, and the production of diverse heavy industry goods has grown conspicuously. Our heavy industry now displays still greater might as the solid base for strengthening the economic independence of the country and for accelerating the technical reconstruction of the national economy, and serves more effectively for the advancement of light industry and agriculture. **(Applause.)**

A big stride has also been made in the field of light industry. In our country the demands of the people are met with home-made goods, though not in abundance, and the firm foundations of light industry have been laid to turn out diverse, high-quality consumer goods in larger quantities in the future. **(Applause.)**

Our socialist agriculture, too, has made big headway. The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions were pushed forward successfully in the countryside, the direction and management of cooperative farms improved, and assistance to the countryside further intensified, and the political zeal and labour enthusiasm of the farmers have increased greatly. Our country was visited repeatedly by severe natural calamities in recent years, but they were surmounted completely in all sectors of agricultural production. **(Loud applause.)**

With the successful acceleration of socialist economic construction and the rapid growth of production, the people's material and cultural standards of living have risen markedly.

Per capita national income was 500 *won* in 1966, a 1.2-fold increase as against 1962, and it is expected to rise to 580 *won* this year. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Republic augmented markedly the real incomes of the workers, office employees and farmers, while continually increasing accumulation for extended production and allocating a large part of the national income to defence upbuilding to meet the obtaining situation. Especially the Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," took a series of radical measures for increasing the farmers' income—the complete abolishment of agricultural tax in kind, capital construction in the rural areas with state investments, construction of dwelling houses for farmers at state expense, etc. **(Applause.)**

The housing conditions of the working people improved considerably as a result of extensive housing construction. During the period from 1963 to 1966, dwelling houses with a total floor space of 10,210,000 square metres were newly built in towns and the countryside and allotted to the working people.

Not only the basic problems of food, clothing and housing were solved but the supply of commodities to the working people improved as a whole. In our country today the working people can buy necessary goods as they please at uniform prices everywhere, not merely in towns but even in remote mountain areas where they could hardly see commodities before. **(Applause.)**

Further progress has also been made in education, culture and public health.

Thanks to the correct educational policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, 2,600,000 pupils and students, or one-fourth of the population of our country, are now studying free of charge at more than 9,260 schools at all levels, 98 institutions of higher education included. In particular, universal compulsory nine-year technical education combining general education with polytechnical education, was enforced as from this year, which makes it possible to bring up the rising generation into versatile reserves of builders of socialism and communism, into reliable successors to our revolutionary cause, and further enhance the technical and cultural levels of all the working people. **(Applause.)** This will contribute greatly to developing people's education in our country to a high stage and accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions. **(Applause.)**

In 1966 the number of university and college graduates grew 1.2 times as compared with 1962 and that of the graduates of higher technical schools and specialized middle schools 3.2 times. At present over 425,700 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists, 2.3 times as many as in 1962, are working in all fields of the national economy. **(Applause.)** Thanks to the wisdom and strength of our own technicians and specialists, all branches of the national economy are managed and operated efficiently, and new, up-to-date factories and enterprises are built continually in our country today. This is one of the biggest successes made by our Party and the Government of the Republic in the building of a new country. **(Loud applause.)**

The correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to public health has enabled the working people of our country to enjoy more benefits of universal free medical care. In the field of public health the number of medical workers has increased considerably and medical facilities have been expanded over the past four years, and medical care for the working people improved further still. As a result of the improved public health serves and the enhancement of the people's living standards as a whole, the mortality of the population was lowered by half in 1966 as against the preliberation years and the average life span of people lengthened by 20 years. **(Loud applause.)** This is possible only under the socialist system where the masses of people have become genuine masters of the country. **(Loud applause.)**

Large numbers of creches and kindergartens run at state and public expenses have been set up in our country, so that children are reared and educated finely and women are ensured adequate conditions for taking part in social labour. **(Applause.)**

All this is an unequivocal manifestation of the popular policies pursued by our Party and the Government of the Republic which regard it as the supreme principle of their activities to promote the well-being of the working people. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have in recent years directed special attention to strengthening the country's defence capabilities to counter the intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis against the Republic of Cuba in 1962, and later provoked the Gulf of Bac Bo incident against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and embarked upon the course of intensifying the war of aggression in South Viet Nam on a large scale. Under this situation the Party and the Government put forward the line of carrying out economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding and took a number of important measures for further increasing our defence capabilities, while reorganizing the national economy. We are thus in a position to repulse armed invasion by any enemy and defend the security of the country still more firmly. **(Thunderous applause.)**

All these successes scored in the past in the revolutionary struggle and construction work signify the shining victory of the lines and policies of our Party and the Government of the Republic which have creatively applied and developed the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to suit the actual conditions in our country, the vivid manifestation of the invincible vitality and tremendous superiority of the state and social system of our Republic and the great fruition of the patriotic struggle and creative labour of our people closely united around the Party and the Government. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We are not allowed to rest content with the successes already achieved; our revolutionary cause has not yet been completed. In order to advance the revolution and construction of the country farther on, we still have many more things to do and must continue to go through many hardships and obstacles.

In the future, too, the newly formed Cabinet of the Republic will, as in the past, organize and execute all its work in the interests of the entire Korean people, basing itself strictly on the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea, the General Staff of our revolution and organizer of all victories for the Korean people, and will fight persistently to further step up socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and hasten the accomplishment of the sacred cause of liberating the South Korean people and attaining the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic, proceeding from the general task of our revolution, will concentrate all its efforts on the carrying out of the following immediate political, economic, cultural and military tasks:

**Firstly. The Government of**

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**the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of Juche in all fields. (Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our Party's idea of *Juche* is the most correct Marxist-Leninist idea of leadership for the successful carrying out of our revolution and construction and is the invariable guiding principle of the Government of the Republic in all its policies and activities.

Only by firmly establishing *Juche*, can each country repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and creatively apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of other countries to suit its historical conditions and national peculiarities, discard the spirit of relying on others and solve its own questions entirely for itself on its own responsibility by displaying the spirit of self-reliance, and, accordingly, carry on its revolutionary cause and construction work with success. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

To establish *Juche* is a question of special importance for us in the light of our country's geographical situation and environments, of the peculiarities of its historical development, and the complex and arduous nature of our revolution. Whether or not *Juche* is established is a question of key importance on which depends the victory of our revolution, a vital question which decides the destinies of our nation.

The Government of the Republic has been able to score great victories and successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, because it has endeavoured consistently to solve all problems in an independent manner, in conformity with the specific realities of our country and mainly by its own efforts, invariably guided by the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea in its activities and adhering strictly to the Marxist-Leninist principles. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

As a result of our efforts to establish *Juche* in the ideological domain, the national pride of our workers and their consciousness of independence have grown to a great extent and they have come to acquire the traits of a revolutionary who does not follow others blindly but approaches their things critically instead of mechanically imitating or swallowing them whole, and who strives to solve all matters in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and with his own wisdom and strength. **(Loud applause.)**

Our Party's spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence finding their full embodiment in all fields of national construction, the political independence of the Republic has been consolidated and the economic independence and military power of the country have grown further still. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

As a full-fledged independent state, our country now determines on all its lines and policies independently and exercises complete equality and sovereignty in its foreign relations. **(Loud applause.)**

Under the leadership of our Party and the Government of the Republic our people have laid the firm foundations of an independent national economy in accordance with the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and thereby eliminated centuries-old backwardness and poverty, further increased the economic might of the Republic and improved their livelihood radically. **(Loud applause.)** The establishment of *Juche* in the fields of science and culture accelerated the progress of science and technology and brought about a great qualitative change in education and in the work of training cadres and the efflorescence and advancement of a new, socialist national culture congenial to the life and sentiments of our people. **(Applause.)**

In the field of defence upbuilding, too, we strengthened our defence capabilities, so that we are in a position to defend firmly the security of our fatherland and the socialist gains by our own force even under the complex situation as today. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The great victories and successes we have attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction over the past years are, indeed, the brilliant fruition of the great vitality of our Party's idea of *Juche* and of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—the embodiment of the idea in all fields. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We formulated our policies independently by creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific realities of Korea and enlisted the inexhaustible creative potentials of our industrious and talented people and the rich domestic natural resources in the carrying out of the policies. That is why we have been able to build a socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence in a short period of time. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Our Party's line of building up the political, economic and military might of the country in every way by doing everything in our power, is the most correct way of expediting the victory of the Korean revolution. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will, in the future too, adhere steadfastly to the principle of settling all problems in the revolution and construction independently on the basis of studying and analysing the realities of Korea in strict accordance with the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination to decide their own destinies by themselves. A nation can secure independence and freedom and enjoy happiness and prosperity only if it achieves complete political self-determination and exercises its rights, taking them into its hands firmly. **(Applause.)**

Under the leadership of the Party, the Government of the Republic will use its own brains, formulate in conformity to our realities and carry out for itself all policies for socialist construction—policies of industry, agriculture, education, literature and art, judicial administration, etc. We must not act on orders and instructions from others but, proceeding from the interests of our revolution and construction, settle all problems from the standpoint of *Juche* in accordance with our own judgement and decision. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** It is true that we should unite with friends who are fighting for a common aim, and learn from their experience if it accords with the Marxist-Leninist principles and is worth learning. But even in that case, we must always approach such experience critically, resolutely repudiate the tendency to swallow things of others undigested or imitate them mechanically, and must not blindly copy what does not fit our own conditions. **(Loud applause.)**

In the struggle for the unification of the fatherland, too, the Government of the Republic will continue to hold to its independent position. We regard whatever attempt to realize the country's unification by relying on foreign forces as a treachery to the country and the nation to place the whole of Korea in the hands of foreign aggressors. The question of Korean unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, which cannot be settled by any foreign forces. Our people are a wise and civilized nation who are fully capable of settling their national issue for themselves. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We hold invariably that the question of unifying our fatherland must be settled by our people themselves without interference from any outside forces after the aggressive army of U.S. imperialism is withdrawn from South Korea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

In the sphere of foreign policy we should continue to work for establishing our political and economic relations with foreign countries also on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect. Likewise, we have to wage the struggle against imperialism or Right and "Left" opportunism strictly in accordance with our own judgment and conviction to conform to our actual conditions, and will allow no one to violate and insult the rights and dignity of our nation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will continue to faithfully execute our Party's line of building an independent national economy by carrying through the principle of self-reliance in the economic sphere, while consolidating independence in politics. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

We are today confronted with the weighty tasks of building the economy and defences in parallel to lay a firm material basis for the prosperity of generations to come and establish reliable economic foundations which will enable us to meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland actively. All these tasks can be performed successfully only if the principle of self-reliance, the line of building an independent national economy, is firmly maintained and carried on more consistently.

Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country basically by relying on their own internal forces, it is an independent stand to construct their country by their own labour and with their domestic natural resources. **(Loud applause.)**

Only by firmly maintaining such a revolutionary stand and revolutionary principle can we continue our struggle without abandoning our revolutionary constancy under whatever complex and arduous situation and attain victory in the revolutionary struggle and success in construction work by braving difficulties and hardships in the course of our onward movement. **(Loud applause.)** If one lacks the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, one will lose faith in one's own strength, fail to endeavour to tap the inner resources of one's country, grow indolent and loose, and fall into passivism and conservatism.

Only when a nation builds an independent national economy, can it secure political independence, make the country rich and strong and achieve progress and national prosperity.

Economic independence is the material basis for political independence. A country which is dependent on foreign forces economically becomes a satellite of other countries politically, and an economically subjected nation cannot get out of colonial slavery politically.

Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and te-

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chnical foundations for socialism and build socialism and communism successfully.

To build socialism it is essential to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core and, on this basis, equip light industry, agriculture, transport and all other branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques and thus lay the material and technical foundations of socialism powerful enough to improve the welfare of the working people on the whole in accordance with the requirements of the laws of socialism. As long as national distinctions remain and states exist, such material and technical foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as a unit. **(Applause.)** Therefore, it can be said that the firm material and technical foundations of socialism have been laid in each country only when it has built a comprehensive, independent national economy which is developed in a many-sided way, equipped with the latest techniques and can be run by its own national cadres with its own natural resources, raw materials and other supplies so as to meet in full with home products the varied and ever-growing requirements of economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life for heavy and light industry goods and farm produce.

Only if the material and technical foundations of socialism are established in this way within the bounds of each national state as a comprehensive, independent unit of economy, can the country's natural resources be tapped and utilized to the fullest extent and a high rate of growth in production be maintained while proper balances are kept actively between all branches of the national economy. Also only in this way, is it possible to rapidly develop science, technology and culture, steadily enhance the technical and cultural standards of the working people and bring them up into men of a new type developed in an all-round way.

The building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for enabling nations to do away with the economic backwardness which practically constitutes the basis of inequality between them, to achieve national prosperity and build socialist and communist society with success.

The building of socialism and communism, as you know, requires eradication of national inequality together with class distinctions.

Yet, this inequality does not disappear as soon as the socialist revolution triumphs in each country, nor does it vanish through amalgamation of nations in this or that way.

The era of capitalism is an era when national oppression prevails side by side with class exploitation, an era when the free development of a great majority of nations is held back by only a few nations and there exists national inequality. It is therefore necessary for the nations liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression not only to convert themselves into labouring socialist nations but also build a highly developed independent national economy to achieve the greatest possible degree of free development and all-round efflorescence of their own. Only by so doing can all inequality between nations be obliterated and can all nations successfully build socialism and gradually go over to communism.

All this testifies that the line of building an independent national economy consistently followed by our Party and the Government of the Republic is a thoroughly revolutionary line of economic construction, which conforms with the lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We will carry through the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in the upbuilding of national defence, too, and thus further increase the country's self-defence capacities.

Needless to say, the international unity of the proletariat of all countries and the friendly alliance of the socialist countries in the revolutionary struggle against imperialist aggression and against the pressure by the international capital are an important security for safeguarding the revolutionary gains already obtained and winning fresh victory. It is a sacred internationalist duty of the Communists to do all they can to help and give support and encouragement to each other in the battle against imperialism, the common enemy, and each country should strive to cement this international solidarity in the struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression from without.

The decisive factor in victory in the struggle against imperialist reaction, however, is the internal forces of the country concerned. Although foreign support is important in the war against alien aggressors, it plays, to all intents and purposes, no more than a secondary role. When the internal forces are not prepared in each country, its revolutionary struggle cannot emerge victorious no matter how great the foreign support may be. If the Communists only pin their hopes on foreign support and aid without building up their own revolutionary forces, they cannot defend the security of their fatherland and the revolutionary gains reliably against imperialist aggression.

The Government of the Republic will embody our Party's spirit of self-defence and thereby thoroughly prepare our people and armymen politically and ideologically to cope with war, make full material preparations to defend the country by relying on the solid foundations of the independent national economy already established, and will, at the same time, further increase the military might of the country. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Particularly, by fully executing the decisions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we will concentrate all our efforts on reorganizing the whole work of building the socialist economy to fit in with the requirements of the present situation and on reinforcing our defence capabilities in view of the undisguised aggressive manoeuvres by the enemy. Thus, we will convert our economy into an ever more solid and vital-independent economy to meet fully the material needs of the front and the rear in case of emergency, and will build up the country's military power steel-strong to repel the enemy for ourselves no matter when he attacks us by surprise. **(Thunderous applause.)**

Embodying the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea splendidly in all fields, we will build an ever richer, stronger and mightier socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

**Secondly. In order to put an end as early as possible to the present misfortunes of our people caused by the artificial partition of the territory and the split of the nation, liberate the people in South Korea and realize the unification of the fatherland, the Government of the Republic will firmly prepare the people in the northern half of the Republic morally and materially so that they can always support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and meet the great revolutionary event actively. (Prolonged loud applause.)**

Owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, our country still remains divided into the North and South, the unification of the fatherland, the cherished desire of the nation, has not yet been achieved till now when a new generation has grown up, and our people have been suffering from the split of the nation for more than 20 years. As the days go by, the gulf between North and South Korea is growing wider in all the political, economic and cultural spheres and the national community of our people formed through a long history is fading away gradually. The partition of the territory and the split of the nation render it impossible to enlist and utilize the country's wealth and the people's widsom and talents for the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people in a coordinated way.

The division of Korea into the North and South has caused immeasurable misfortunes and calamities particularly to the South Korean people. South Korea today has been turned into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists, into their military base of aggression. The national industry of South Korea has been reduced to an economy dependent on foreign capital and its agriculture, too, is undergoing a serious crisis. The national culture and the beautiful manners and customs peculiar to the Korean people are utterly trampled underfoot and all descriptions of immorality and depravity prevail over the whole land of South Korea. The South Korean people are in rags and suffering from hunger due to double and treble exploitation and oppression, many of them roaming about the streets in quest of jobs and living in constant suspense with no hopes for the future. The South Korean people are subjected to unbearable national insult and contempt and even their right to existence is constantly menaced by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, there is always the revolutionary struggle of the people. Since the first days of the occupation of the southern half of the country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean people have waged a staunch struggle against their policies of colonial enslavement and military aggression. The October Popular Resistance Struggle in 1946, the April Uprising in 1960 which toppled the puppet Syngman Rhee regime, and many instances of the South Korean people's struggle which took place one after another against the "South Korea-Japan talks" and for smashing the "South Korea-Japan agreements," dealt telling blows to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)**

Each time the American imperialists and their lackeys answered the righteous patriotic struggles of the people with harsh repression by force of arms. The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in South Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a model of vicious fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies. The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges, while manufacturing various wicked fascist laws, have increased their repressive apparatuses on an extensive scale and covered the whole land of South Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell where terrorism and murder prevail.

In South Korea today the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying clamorous fascist repression to the extreme. Everywhere they are doing all they can in their frenzied attempt to oppress the South Korean people who are fighting more and more actively for the right to live, for democratic freedoms and unification of the fatherland. According to South Korean press reports, this

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year alone as many as ten divisions or more of U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet army and police forces including a reserve division were mobilized to stamp out the activities of armed groups of the South Korean revolutionaries and the mass revolutionary struggles taking place in succession all over South Korea, and a total of more than six million U.S. imperialist troops, South Korean puppet troops and police directly took part in the so-called "mopping-up operations." The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique cruelly suppressed the revolutionary organization with Dr. Kim Dae Su, professor of the Kyongbuk University, as the central figure, arresting and imprisoning ten and more patriotic intellectuals, and last autumn arrested many young people in and around Pusan on the charge of involvement in the so-called case of the People's Revolutionary Party. Again, of late, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique framed up in Seoul what they call the "case of the Operative Group for Communizing South Korea" on the one hand and, on the other, arrested and imprisoned many university professors, intellectuals and patriotic personages, branding the Society for Comparative Study of Nationalism, an academic organization, as a "seditious organization," and staged a "trial" farce. They have thus committed a towering crime of "demanding" death penalty or life imprisonment for many innocent persons.

They are making "anti-communist" clamours still more noisily, under the nonsensical allegation that all the fierce revolutionary struggles of the patriotic people flaring up in all parts of South Korea today are activities by "spies" sent down from North Korea, and they are trying hard to divert the attention of the South Korean people and hoodwink the world's people.

With no amount of brutal suppression and "anti-communist" clamour, however, can the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ever damp the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the South Korean people or block their sweeping revolutionary advance. **(Thunderous applause.)** Today broad sections of the South Korean people are waging a vigorous struggle in all fields, holding still higher the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of resistance. A people can win freedom and liberation only through their own struggle. When the broad masses of people rise as one in a struggle against the oppressors, they can destroy any bulwark of the imperialists. If the broad masses of people in South Korea including the workers, peasants, youths, students and intellectuals firmly unite and courageously come out in the revolutionary struggle, they will be able to smite the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and accomplish the cause of the South Korean revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

On behalf of the entire people in the northern half of the Republic, I send warm revolutionary greetings to the revolutionaries and democratic personages, to all patriotic people in South Korea who are putting up a valorous fight in various parts of South Korea, underground, in mountains or even in prisons. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The entire people in the northern half of the Republic bear the heavy responsibility for carrying the South Korean revolution to completion, keeping pace with the exalted fighting spirit of the South Korean people and rendering active support to their struggle.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and our country remains partitioned, the Korean people cannot live in peace even for a moment and the people in South Korea cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable, hard plight. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression are the source of all the misfortunes of our nation and the main obstacle to the unification of our country.

We cannot merely look with folded arms at the miserable plight of the South Korean compatriots and can never hand down a divided fatherland to our posterity. As long as there remains the wretched situation in which the country and the nation are divided and our compatriots, brothers and sisters of one and the same blood are subjected to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment by foreign aggressors, neither Korean Communist nor conscientious Korean nationalist can say that he has discharged his duty.

We must accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland in our generation and hand down a unified fatherland to the coming generations. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** We must quickly ripen all conditions for the realization of the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event.

What is most important in accomplishing the South Korean revolution and hastening the advent of the unification of the fatherland is to firmly prepare the entire people politically and ideologically and, at the same time, to create all necessary material conditions in full.

We should always give active material and moral support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and consider the task of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland our first and foremost revolutionary task. We can never allow ourselves to be self-complacent with the achievements made in the northern half of the Republic and become indolent and slackened. How can we sit idle at a time when the South Korean people are languishing in hunger and waging a struggle at the cost of their blood? It is our lofty national duty and the supreme task of the nation to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of our territory, liberate South Korea and unify the fatherland by pooling strength with the South Korean people. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The people in the northern half of the Republic should always remember their brothers in the South and have a revolutionary determination to liberate them at all costs; they should be firmly prepared ideologically so that they may be mobilized for a decisive struggle to accomplish the cause of the unification of the fatherland by joining hands with the South Korean people whenever called upon to come to their aid as the struggle of the people surges forward and the revolutionary situation ripens in South Korea. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Meanwhile, the socialist economic construction, the essential guarantee for the strengthening of the material forces of our revolutionary base, should be carried on well to further consolidate the economic foundations of the country so that adequate material preparations can be made to aid the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and meet actively the great revolutionary event of realizing the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

The present situation demands us to conduct all our work in a more active, more revolutionary manner and subordinate everything to the struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland by giving support to the South Korean people in their struggle. **(Loud applause.)**

The northern half of the Republic is the revolutionary base for accomplishing the cause of national liberation on a nation-wide scale, and the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the Republic are the most important motive power for the Korean revolution as a whole. All the working people should deeply realize that unless the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic is fortified and the revolutionary forces in the northern half strengthened still more, it is impossible to render positive support to the South Korean revolution and achieve the unification of the fatherland, and they should continue to wage a tense struggle on all fronts of socialist economic construction and produce and build more, better and cheaper with the existing manpower, equipment and materials by exploring and enlisting reserves and potentialities to the maximum. All functionaries and working people should assiduously manage all affairs of economic life, state or individual, and make every effort to spare even a grain of rice, a gram of iron or a drop of gasoline as true masters of the country.

Only if the country's economic foundations are more solidified and all necessary material conditions are created, is it possible to meet the great event with full preparations, bring the superiority of the socialist system home to the fighting people of South Korea and aid their revolutionary struggle forcefully. **(Applause.)** Only then will it also become possible to create enough assets to rehabilitate the devastated South Korean economy and improve rapidly the deteriorated livelihood of the people in the South after the unification of the country in the future.

All our functionaries and working people should work in a way worthy of masters and live a frugal life with a high degree of revolutionary zeal, in the lofty spirit of supporting the South Korean people more actively in their anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and expediting the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. No self-complacence and inertia, nor the least indolence, degradation and luxury are permissible to us. As we are people making revolution, we should work and live in a revolutionary way, maintaining a tense and mobilized posture at all times.

The entire people should in this way be made to greet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland with full preparations. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should all be fully prepared to come out to the revolutionary struggle whenever called upon by the Party. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

**Thirdly. The Government of the Republic, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, will wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society including the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class.**

We should steadily strengthen the functions of the proletarian dictatorship of the state so as not only to suppress the resistance of the hostile elements worming in from without to disorganize our revolutionary base and of the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes but also to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society by pushing ahead vigorously with the ideological and cultural revolutions.

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To educate and remould the entire people and thereby revolutionize and *working-classize* the whole society is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our society where the exploiter classes have been liquidated and the socialist system has triumphed. The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class.

In order to build socialism and communism, the productive forces should be developed to obliterate the distinctions between the working conditions of the working class and the peasantry and between the forms of ownership of the means of production and the disparity between all members of society in the ideological, moral, cultural and technical standards should likewise be eliminated step by step. To this end, the ideological revolution should be intensified so as to root up all the survivals of the outmoded bourgeois ideology in the minds of people and arm all the working people firmly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, with the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, to fight devotedly in the interests of the collective and the whole society and for the sake of the fatherland and the people, going through fire and water and, at the same time, the cultural revolution should be carried out so as to bring them to attain high cultural and technical levels.

We are confronted today with the task, and which is more urgent than ever before, of further revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals. We should further accelerate socialist construction by our own efforts under the difficult conditions in which the country is divided into the North and South and should force the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, out of our territory, liberate South Korea and achieve the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. This is a revolutionary task which requires a very arduous and hard, protracted and tense struggle. Only when all the working people are revolutionized and *working-classized* through the promotion of the ideological and cultural revolutions is it possible to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play and raise their technical and cultural levels to bravely overcome difficulties cropping up in the course of progress and successfully solve economic and technical problems, and, further, to successfully expedite the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, complete the revolution in South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)**

We should wage a powerful struggle to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society by further elevating the leading role of the working class.

Our working class is young and it needs much revolutionary training. The ranks of the working class swelled sharply in our country as industry developed at a fast speed in a short period after liberation. Our working class includes many people who have never experienced themselves the exploitation and oppression by the capitalists, as well as no small number of former small traders and handicraftsmen who became workers after the socialist transformation of production relations.

We should further enhance the ideology, organization and culture of the working class to turn it into a still more revolutionary, advanced and cultured class and to enable it to perform better its historical mission of transforming the whole society and educating and remoulding all the working people.

It is an important guarantee of victory for our revolution to revolutionize and *working-classize* the peasantry, the most reliable ally of the working class in the building of socialism and communism. The Government of the Republic, in keeping with the line set forth in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," should energetically carry forward the ideological and cultural revolutions in the countryside and continue to strengthen the working class' political leadership of and cultural influence on the peasantry. In this way the peasantry should be equipped thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and its cultural level be brought up to that of the latter.

What holds the most important place in the *working-classization* of the whole society is the revolutionization of the intellectuals. We should eradicate all the remnants of obsolete ideologies in the minds of the intellectuals, arm them with communist ideas and thus rear them into revolutionaries loyal to the Party, the working class, the fatherland and the people.

The most important thing in revolutionizing and *working-classizing* all members of society through the ideological revolution is to arm the working people firmly with the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and thoroughly establish the Party ideology of the Party among them. **(Loud applause.)** We should fully explain and bring the Party's lines and policies home to the working people to make them clearly understand the quintessence and correctness of those lines and policies. In this way, we should see that they fight vehemently against all manifestations of unsound, counter-revolutionary ideological elements such as revisionism, "Left" opportunism, Hunkeyism, bourgeois ideas, feudalistic Confucian ideas, factionalism, parochialism and nepotism, think and act according to the ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea at any place and at any time and confidently advance with all consistency along the path indicated by the Party, without the slightest vacillation in any storm and stress. **(Thunderous applause.)**

We should strengthen political and ideological work among the masses to further raise the class awakening of the working people and lead them to fight uncompromisingly against the class enemy.

The primary targets of struggle in the revolutionization of people are individualism and egoism left over by the exploiter classes. We should strive tirelessly to cultivate among the working people the collectivist spirit of placing the interests of the organization and the collective above personal interests and helping and pulling each other along, and the lofty revolutionary spirit of valuing political life, and should educate all people to acquire the communist tone of life to live and work in a revolutionary way.

The great vitality of the socialist system lies, above all, in that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression display conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative and work devotedly for the fatherland and the people, for their own happiness, as masters of the country and their destinies. In order to bring this superiority into play and demonstrate the might of the socialist system to the full, the education in socialist patriotism should be intensified decisively among the working people.

We should acquaint the working people clearly with the quintessence and superiority of the socialist system and induce them to fight resolutely in defence of this system and struggle actively for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and for the thriving of our people. In particular, serious attention should be directed to educating the working people to value and love everything we have already created and to make more effective use of the valuable assets we have already obtained. The entire working people should know clearly that all our wealth is for the grandeur and progress of the country, for the happiness of the people and for their own good and should take an attitude befitting masters towards the economic life of the country, carry out their revolutionary tasks in an efficient, responsible way and work hard to bring even a little more benefits to the country and the people. Everyone should sincerely take part in public labour to increase the wealth of the country and the people and manage it methodically; system and order should be established and the revolutionary discipline observed in work voluntarily in all branches and at all units.

The education in the revolutionary traditions is one of the most powerful means in revolutionizing people. Experience shows that the education in the revolutionary traditions has an incomparably great influence in revolutionizing those who have never undergone themselves the ordeals of revolutionary struggle and the younger generation who have never experienced the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and capitalists. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We should intensify the education in the revolutionary traditions among the working people so that everyone may model after the lofty, indomitable revolutionary spirit of the forerunners of the revolution and their noble traits as revolutionaries.

Parallel with the ideological revolution, the cultural revolution should be carried forward actively.

Without carrying out the cultural revolution, the cultural and technical levels of the working people cannot be enhanced, nor can the ideological revolution be carried out successfully.

The habit of studying should be firmly established among the working people so that everyone may make his utmost efforts to raise his level of general knowledge and all people may master more than one technical skill. And an active struggle should be waged to bring up a large contingent of steadfast and competent working-class intellectuals capable of proficiently solving problems arising in all fields of our revolution and construction.

We should step up the ideological and cultural revolutions and thus further revolutionize and *working-classize* people so as to build up the whole country into one big Red family, make the whole society seethe with revolutionary ardour and see that all the working people make continuous innovations and continuous advance at the speed of Chollima in a mobilized and tense posture at all times to work new miracles and effect a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. **(Thunderous applause.)**

**Fourthly, The Government of the Republic will see to it that the functionaries of the state and economic organs eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint in order to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively organize and mobilize the broad masses of people for the revolution and construction.**

For the successful implementation of the huge tasks confronting us at present, we should further elevate the functions and role of the people's power as the executor of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and powerful weapon for socialist construction, and should improve its

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guidance of the revolution and construction work still more. This demands the functionaries of state and economic organs to maintain closer ties with the masses of people, rid themselves of the bureaucratic style of work and acquire the revolutionary mass viewpoint.

When the Party's lines and policies are correct and proper measures and ways adopted for their execution, success in the carrying out of the revolutionary task depends entirely upon the method and style of work of the functionaries who directly organize and execute it, upon how they organize and mobilize the broad masses for the work.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have consistently paid deep concern to reorganizing the system of work in the state and economic organs and improving the method and style of work of their functionaries to suit new circumstances and conditions, with the result that no small success has been made in this respect. Particularly, a great change took place in the activities of the state and economic organs in the course of generalizing the experience of the guidance given to Chongsan-ri in February 1960. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Our functionaries, however, still fall short of such levels as required by our Party in their method and style of work, and fail to organize and mobilize skillfully the broad masses of people to give full play to their surging revolutionary spirit in the fulfilment of the revolutionary task.

For our people's power to defend the interests of people of all walks of life firmly, unite the broad masses of people around itself and bring their enthusiasm and activity into full play, the functionaries of the state and economic organs should rectify their method and style of work decisively.

All the functionaries in the state and economic organs are workers selected by the people, they are servants of the people. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should always remember that they are workers who protect the interests of the workers, farmers and other working people and serve them, and should work heart and soul for the Party, the working class and the people. **(Loud applause.)**

To be faithful to the Party and the revolution and become true servants of the people, our functionaries must possess the Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit. The Party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit of the functionaries should be manifested in their practical struggle to implement our Party's lines and policies, in their practical activities for the working people including the workers and farmers. Only those who carry the Party's policies through to the end are the revolutionaries faithful to the Party and the revolution, faithful to the working class and the people. All our functionaries must become the ardent defenders, active propagandists and staunch executors of the Party's policies. They should make profound studies of the Party's policies to grasp their quintessence, adhere strictly to them in their work, weigh all problems by the Party's policies and wage an uncompromising struggle in good time against practices which run counter to the Party's intentions. Our functionaries should be active in explaining and propagating the Party's policies among the masses and strive with persistence to carry them through correctly. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should do any work devotedly through thick and thin, if it is in the interests of the people.

In order to eliminate bureaucracy and establish the revolutionary mass viewpoint, all the functionaries should acquire the revolutionary work method of going deep among the masses, holding consultations with them and enlisting them in the fulfilment of assigned tasks. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should thoroughly follow the Chongsan-ri method, our Party's traditional revolutionary method of work, in their activities. **(Applause.)**

First of all, political work should be given priority in all matters to constantly raise the political and ideological preparedness of the masses and make the broad masses of people take part consciously in the implementation of the revolutionary task. When they undertake any revolutionary task, leading functionaries should, above all, correctly explain and bring home to the masses the Party's intentions with regard to it and see that they discuss ways and means collectively for the implementation of the Party's policies and persist in their endeavour to carry them out with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.

Parallel with this, guidance should be brought closer to the lower units and the method of guidance improved decisively. The principal aim of guiding the lower units is to help their workers rectify their shortcomings in time and register great results in work. The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not just issue commands and directives at the lower units, but should give substantial assistance to their inferiors, teaching them kindly, working together with them to solve knotty problems and helping them do their work well.

The functionaries of the state and economic organs should not only equip themselves with our Party's revolutionary method of work, but also always be the first to execute the laws, decisions and directives of the state, set examples in all work and acquire the popular traits of being humble, simple and polite, thereby becoming a model for the masses in actual deeds. Only then will people trust and take to our functionaries from the bottom of their hearts and the bonds of kinship be further strengthened between the people's power and the masses of people.

Style of work is not a question of the business ability of the functionaries or their character, but it is a manifestation of their ideology in the course of work. We should intensify ideological education for the functionaries of the state and economic organs so that they may get riddance of the bureaucratic style of work, an expression of the survivals of obsolete ideologies, acquire a genuinely popular style of work and possess the lofty traits of being boundlessly true to the Party and the revolution and resolutely striving for the interests of the country and the people. **(Applause.)**

While equipping the functionaries of the state and economic organs with the class and mass viewpoints, their technical and business qualifications should be elevated constantly. Unless they enhance their technical and business qualifications, they cannot do away with the bureaucratic style of work, nor can they fully perform their heavy responsibilities to the Party, the state and the people. All the functionaries of the state and economic organs must establish the revolutionary habit of studying to gain a profound mastery of economic theory and technical knowhow and become fully versed in their work.

Thus, all our functionaries of the state and economic organs should become revolutionaries who firmly defend and carry through the Party's lines and policies and devote themselves to the struggle for the interests of the people, and should become truly faithful servants of the people who are deeply loved and respected by the masses of people. **(Loud applause.)**

**Fifthly, The Government of the Republic will consolidate the foundations of the independent national economy of the country, further improve the people's livelihood and fulfil the sacred task of freeing the working people from arduous labour by continually holding to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for socialist industrialization and struggling to carry out the technical revolution in all fields of the national economy.**

With the main emphasis on making an effective use of the already laid economic foundations through their proper readjustment and reinforcement and on normalizing production in all spheres along the basic line of economic development in our country at the present stage set by the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, we should undertake new capital construction in a big way for further expanding the economic foundations of the country. In this way the productive forces of our country as a whole will be further developed and industrial production more than doubled in a few years. **(Loud applause.)**

### 1. INDUSTRY

To give precedence to the power and mining industries is the basic condition for placing production on a normal basis in all branches of industry and for further advancing the national economy. We will speedily develop the power and mining industries to fully satisfy the demands of the national economy for raw materials, fuel and power.

In developing the power industry, we will keep holding fast to the policy of correctly combining the building of hydropower stations with thermal power stations and of building large-scale power plants and medium- and small-scale power stations in parallel. Reckoning on the rich hydraulic resources and coal in our country, we should accelerate the construction of large-scale hydropower and thermal power plants and build many medium- and small-scale hydropower stations and factory thermal power stations everywhere, and thus further solidify the power bases of the country. In this way seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by the natural conditions should be completely done away with and it should be made possible to increase steadily production in all domains of the national economy without being restricted by power supply. **(Applause.)**

What is important in developing the mining industry is to adhere to the three principles—conducting geological prospecting work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively pushing ahead with scientific research work.

The ranks of prospecting workers should be expanded and technical equipment reinforced to develop preliminary prospecting and, particularly, detailed and service prospecting radically, and the tempo and efficiency of prospecting work should be heightened through the comprehensive introduction of advanced prospecting methods.

It is a very urgent question to energetically promote the technical revolution in the field of the mining industry where there is a great deal of more difficult and arduous work than in any other branches of the national economy. In the coal and ore mines, hewing, carrying and all other arduous and labour-consuming operations should be actively mechanized and automated, advanced hewing methods introduced extensively and, particularly, open cast mining undertaken on a large scale.

Meanwhile, scientific research work should be pushed forward actively on all lines of the mining industry—survey of underground

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resources and research on their rational exploitation, research on the reinforcement of the technical equipment of the mining industry and the improvement of extraction methods, research on the comprehensive processing of ores, etc.

We should keep the mining industry definitely ahead of the development of the processing industries and further consolidate the raw material and fuel bases of the country by carrying through the Party's line.

The development of the metal industry and, particularly, the steel industry, is a major index showing the level of industrialization of a country and its economic might. In our country with its inexhaustible resources of iron ores, the steel industry is one of the industrial branches which have wide prospects. We should capture the height of steel envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan without fail by concentrating our efforts on developing ferrous metallurgy. **(Applause.)**

The capacities of processing raw materials and products will be augmented, auxiliary facilities be readjusted and advanced technical processes including oxygen-blowing be extensively introduced in the existing iron and steel works to raise the production capacity of metallurgical installations to the fullest possible extent. At the same time, the projects of reconstruction and expansion of the metallurgical plants including the building of new steel and rolling shops in the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, will be carried out to further expand and consolidate the bases of the ferrous metallurgical industry of our country.

With the development of technology the demands are steadily rising for higher quality and larger assortment of steel. We should increase the varieties of steel in a big way and further develop the production of alloy steel. Deep attention will be paid to increasing the assortment and standards of rolled steel and, particularly, to developing the production of thin plate and cold-drawn steel and raising the output of products of the second-stage processing.

An especially important task for ferrous metallurgy at the present stage is to introduce domestic fuel on a large scale so as to further consolidate the independence of this branch. In order to develop the iron industry by the use of anthracite abundant in our country, we should, while building necessary material foundations for it, carry on the scientific research work for perfecting the reduced ball ore process, the process of continuous steel making from granulated iron and so forth. **(Applause.)**

Nonferrous metallurgy should be developed further to put out various nonferrous metals and rare metals in greater quantities. The proportion of finished goods should be raised in the production of nonferrous metals through extensive nonferrous metal rolling and work should be carried out actively for building up our own bases of light metal production.

The engineering industry is the nucleus of heavy industry and the basis for the development of all branches of the national economy and for technical progress. Without advancing the engineering industry, we cannot hope for the development of heavy and light industries and agriculture nor can we satisfactorily perform the tasks of alleviating the strain on transport and increasing the defence capacities. It can be said that everything depends, in the final analysis, on the development of the engineering industry in carrying out the task of building the economy and defences in parallel set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan as a whole.

Our country abounds in ferrous and nonferrous metal resources needed for the development of the engineering industry, and has solid metallurgical bases, too. We should turn to account these favourable conditions and develop the engineering industry more speedily, thus effecting the industrialization of the country and the overall technical innovation in the national economy with our own efforts. **(Applause.)**

Efficient and economic machinery and equipment needed in the mining, metal, chemical, light and fishing industries, agriculture, transport and all other domains of the national economy should be turned out in larger quantities by reinforcing and perfectly equipping the existing machine plants as early as possible, building up many medium and small machine factories and by actively promoting specialization and co-operation in production.

In view of the prospective demands of the development of the national economy in our country, large-sized equipment production centres for turning out large excavators, heavy-duty lorries, large tractors, large vessels, large machine tools, etc., should be further expanded and strengthened, and solid production centres for turning out high-speed precision machines be built up, thereby raising our engineering industry to a higher level. **(Applause.)**

Extensive application of chemistry in all fields of the national economy is a major trend of the develpment of science and technology in modern times and a powerful factor in accelerating the development of the productive forces. By continuously directing great efforts to the development of the chemical industry, we should further expand and reinforce the raw material bases for light industry and promote the chemicalization of agriculture for increasing agricultural production and relieving the peasants from arduous labour.

A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as the oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to develop the chemical industry of our country in a more diverse way. **(Applause.)**

In the field of the chemical industry, the output and quality of chemical fibres should be raised, new kinds of chemical fibres put out and the production of various synthetic resins including vinyl chloride augmented. Along with nitrogen fertilizer, phosphorus and kali fertilizers should be produced with domestic raw materials and various agricultural chemicals including weed killers be put out and supplied in great quantities. In parallel with this, the struggle should be intensified to produce raw materials and other supplies necessary for the building-materials industry, synthetic chemicals and various other new chemical products which are needed for the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's livelihood.

The huge task of capital construction facing us in the parallel building of the economy and defences and in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out successfully without raising the production of building-materials to the level commensurate with it.

The production of cement, and metal and chemical building-materials should be developed on a large scale in the field of the building-materials industry. In developing the building-materials industry, we will implement the Party's line of readjusting and expanding the existing building-materials factories and correctly combining with this the construction of new building-materials factories and of simultaneously developing the large-scale central building-materials industry and the medium- and small-scale local building-materials industry.

In the field of forestry, the cyclic felling method should be introduced to increase timber production and, at the same time, the rate of sawmill lumber output should be raised, a comprehensive and effective use be made of timber by increasing the production of wood-shavings and wood-fibre boards so as to ease the country's timber strain.

We should pay deep attention to the development of light industry to bring about a radical progress in the production of consumer goods in a few years.

The central task in the field of light industry is to enhance the quality of consumer goods, expand their variety and lower their production cost. We should raise the quality of consumer goods to the world level at the earliest possible date by heightening the sense of responsibility of the workers in the field of light industry, by perfecting the production processes, strictly following the technical processes and observing standard regulations of operation and enhancing the technical qualifications of the producers. The quality of fabrics should be raised and their variety be increased, and the production of daily necessaries and foodstuffs should be developed further still. At the same time, various kinds of cheap consumer goods should be produced in greater quantities by waging an active struggle to reduce the production cost in the field of light industry.

In our country sea-bound on three sides, the active development and exploitation of marine resources are of great significance in promoting the well-being of the people.

We should increase the fish catch by further cementing the material-technical foundations of the fishing industry, extensively introducing advanced fishing methods and developing pelagic fishing as well as inshore fishing in a big way. While making a good catch of fish, we should decisively improve the fish processing work. We should unfold an active struggle to process all the caught fish without the slightest wastage and raise the quality of processed fish by abolishing backward methods and introducing refrigerating, canning and other up-to-date methods widely in fish processing.

To ease the strain on transport is a prerequisite to normalization of production and rapid advancement of the national economy.

We should continue to direct great efforts to developing traffic and transport, railway transport in particular. The electrification of railways should be completed in the main in a few years by pushing ahead with it energetically, and the diesel engines should be introduced in some sections, thus decisively augmenting the haulage of railways. The production of electric locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches should be expanded still more. And the utilization of the existing railway lines should be raised to the maximum and, at the same time, new railway lines be built with a view to satisfying the fast growing demands for transport.

Parallel with this river and marine transport should be developed and motor transport also expanded and developed further still.

### 2. AGRICULTURE

In the domain of agriculture, all efforts should be concentrated on carrying into effect the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

First of all, the technical revolution should be carried out in the countryside to ease the labour of the farmers and further increase agricultural production.

To expand and consolidate the

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successes already scored in irrigation, we should readjust and make a more effective use of the existing irrigation facilities and, at the same time, continue to undertake new irrigation works and afforestation and water conservancy projects on a wide scale. Afforestation and water conservancy projects should be carried out in a qualitative way after adequate surveys are made and detailed designs are worked out.

For accelerated mechanization of agriculture, various trailer farm implements and accessory parts should be turned out and supplied sufficiently and the repairs and maintenance of farm machines should be improved.

We should introduce chemicalization in an all-round way, while continuously pushing ahead with irrigation and mechanization in the countryside. A scientific manuring system suited to the soil conditions and the peculiarities of crops should be established to raise the efficacy of chemical fertilizers, and crops thoroughly protected from all damage by blights and insect pests through effective application of various agricultural chemicals. Especially, the tendency to lay emphasis on nitrogen fertilizer alone should be discarded, and phosphorous, kali and microelement fertilizers be produced on our own and supplied in large quantities to decisively raise the per-unit-area yields and, at the same time, weed-killers and other highly effective agricultural chemicals be produced and applied in quantities.

Without electrification in the countryside it is impossible to successfully carry out irrigation and mechanization and build the farm villages in a modern way. In accordance with the line of our Party and the Government of the Republic for electrification, electricity has already been laid on in 98.2 per cent of all the farm villages and 86.1 per cent of the entire farmhouses in our country. Only those houses scattered widely in the mountain areas still have no electricity on. While bringing together the scattered farmhouses as far as possible, we should keep promoting electrification in order to supply electricity to all the villages and farmhouses in a few years. **(Loud applause.)**

For successfully carrying out the huge task of the technical revolution in the countryside, the construction of productive facilities should be undertaken on a large scale.

In carrying on productive construction, the scale and direction of capital investments should be fixed correctly in accordance with the specific conditions of each farm village, and in construction, designing should be kept ahead of other work, its quality raised and the building work done in a meticulous way.

Simultaneously with productive construction, many modern houses should be newly built and the old houses rebuilt on modern lines in the countryside. In this way the straw-thatched houses, the traces of backwardness and poverty handed down through ages in the countryside, should be completely removed in the coming few years. **(Loud applause.)**

We should take all these economic and technical measures for a speedy development of all sectors of agricultural production—grain growing, cultivation of industrial crops and vegetables, etc.

While decisively boosting grain output before anything else, deep attention should be paid to developing stockbreeding. An energetic struggle should be waged to further consolidate the already laid foundation of stockbreeding and put it on a modern basis, so that the backwardness in this field which is a historical leftover, may be eliminated and the output of animal products decisively increased. The most important task in developing stockbreeding is to create stable fodder bases. In order to solve this question, two cropping should be extensively introduced in paddy and non-paddy fields and, along with this, high-yielding fodder crops be cultivated in wide areas and assorted feed factories built in many places. Measures should be taken for establishing a system of breeding superior pedigree stock, and the care of animals be improved, so that the productivity of the livestock may be raised and the production cost of animal products lowered systematically.

In our country nearly 80 per cent of whose land area is covered by mountains, it is of great significance in the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's livelihood to develop fruit growing in a big way by making use of the mountains.

We should set great value on the already created 133,000-odd *jongbo* of orchards and 100,000 *jongbo* of chestnut tree groves, take good care of them and make them all yield fruit, thereby markedly increasing the output of fruit and chestnuts. Also, in accordance with the decision of the Bukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the work of creating orchards should be carried on and the total area under fruit trees be brought to 200,000 *jongbo* in the next few years in order to supply the people with delicious fruit in a greater quantity. Active measures should also be taken for storing and processing fruit whose output is increasing from year to year.

### 3. PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

Solicitude for the betterment of the well-being of the people is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Government of the Republic. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism is aimed, in the final analysis, at fully satisfying the material and cultural demands of the entire people and providing them with an affluent and cultured life.

The source of the constant promotion of the well-being of the working people lies in the systematic growth of the national income.

The Government of the Republic will endeavour in every way to increase the national income substantially by quickly developing industry, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy. **(Loud applause.)** At the same time, deep attention will be directed to the proper distribution of the national income on the principle of radically elevating the people's living standards while rationally adjusting the balance between accumulation and consumption and ensuring a high tempo of expanded reproduction and successful carrying out of defence upbuilding. **(Applause.)**

In the future, we will take all measures for raising the money wages and real incomes of the working people on the basis of increased socialist production and enhanced labour productivity. **(Applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will make greater state investments in various social and cultural services to give fuller satisfaction to the demands of the entire working people. **(Applause.)**

Particularly, profound attention will be paid to improving trade and the public health services to raise the general living standards of the people.

In our country trade is the supply service for the working people and an important means of meeting the material and cultural requirements of the people.

In the field of commerce and trade, greater quantities of foodstuffs, clothes and various kinds of articles that go to meet cultural requirements should be supplied to the working people and, in particular, the sales of winter goods be markedly increased.

To improve commodity supply, the trade networks should be properly distributed and further expanded, the shopping facilities be modernized and commodities be well distributed to meet the demands of different regions, seasons and social strata. Culture and service should be improved in trade by making proper arrangements for packing and delivery of commodities, for night and mobile sale and so forth.

The number of various restaurants should be increased and the quality of public catering improved to offer more conveniences for the working people in their everyday life. Public service establishments should be increased and furnished adequately to give better service to the working people. In this way, conditions should be provided for large numbers of housewives to participate in social labour and thus *working-classize* and revolutionize themselves.

Nothing is more precious than man under our system. We should develop the public health services to protect the lives of men and further promote the health of the working people. **(Loud applause.)**

In the sphere of health services, more hospitals and clinics should be built, many medical workers assigned to them and the qualifications of doctors should be raised decisively for further improving medical service to the working people. The prophylactic line should be firmly maintained and hygienic and anti-epidemic work be carried out regularly in town and countryside. Along with modern medicine, the traditional Dongui hak medicine of our country should be developed, and attention should also be directed to the theoretical systematization of folk medicine. The variety of synthetic medicines should be expanded and the production of antibiotic medicines be increased all the more by developing the production of medicaments.

### 4. LABOUR ADMINISTRATION WORK

The toiling masses are the creator of history, and socialism and communism can be built only by the creative labour of the toiling millions. Labour force is the most active and decisive factor in production. Technology is developed by man and machines are made by man, and it is also man who operates them. All the precious and fine wealth of the world, material and cultural, is created by the labour of the working people.

It can be said that whether or not we can build socialism and communism faster and better depends, after all, on how we bring the creative ability and talents of the working people into play, how we organize and use social labour and how speedily we raise labour productivity.

The improvement of labour administration is a very important task to be tackled in the whole course of socialist construction.

The improvement of labour administration poses a question of particular importance in our country.

Under the conditions in our country where arable land is limited, the intensive farming method should be applied to keep agriculture in step with the developing industry, and it will take a long time to complete the mechanization of agriculture owing to the peculiarities of agricultural production in our country. Under the circumstances we have not a big source of rural population that can be enlisted in industry as in other countries even when mechanization is carried out in agriculture.

Furthermore, as we have to push ahead vigorously with economic construction while continually increasing the defence capabilities of the country, directly confronted with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, we

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shall be unable to satisfactorily carry out the political and military tasks facing us or further accelerate socialist construction, if we fail to economize in the labour resources of the country to the maximum and make a rational use of them.

At present, one of the most important ways of vigorously advancing defence upbuilding while implementing our Party's line of building the economy and defences in parallel and successfully executing the gigantic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, lies in the improvement of labour administration.

It is of primary importance in improving labour administration to constantly heighten the political and ideological consciousness of the working masses and bring them to display their labour enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent in socialist construction.

Labour is not only the sacred duty of a citizen but the most honourable thing for the good of the state and society. Love of labour is one of the most important traits of man of a new type in socialist and communist society. We must cultivate the sense of honour for labour and love of labour among the working people, so that they may hate work-shyness and loafing as an idea of the exploiter classes, and participate in public labour in a way as becomes the master for the sake of the collective and society and for their own happiness. **(Applause.)**

The most important task in labour administration at present is to ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, decisively doing away with the wastage of labour.

In socialist production in which co-operative production and division of labour are highly developed and which grows steadily on the basis of advanced techniques, the 480-minute workday can be fully utilized only when each production unit and each worker strictly observe the established discipline. We should deeply realize that the eight-hour workday system is a state regulation laid down under the labour law, which no one is allowed to violate, and wage an uncompromising struggle against practices of the slightest labour wastage and violation of labour discipline, work sparing every minute and every second and do our utmost to achieve the maximum productivity within the working hours.

Also, to get rid of the labour wastage and ensure the full use of the 480-minute workday, fluctuations in production should be eliminated and work stoppage be reduced to the minimum by providing the working people with adequate working conditions in factories and other enterprises. In all fields of the national economy, in all enterprises, the production of raw materials and other supplies and semi-finished goods should be kept ahead of other work and co-operative production properly organized to ensure that all units participating in co-operative production strictly observe discipline in the fulfilment of contracts. For a regular supply of raw materials and other materials, detailed plans should be worked out and a system of material supply under which the higher units deliver materials to the lower units in a responsible manner should be established in accordance with the Daean work system. Meanwhile, decisive precedence should be given to technical prearrangements in all factories and other enterprises.

It calls for primary attention in labour administration to vigorously advance the technical innovation movement. Technical innovation is the most important factor in easing the present shortage of labour and in raising per-capita output value swiftly. In all branches and all units, mystification of technique and passivism should be thoroughly smashed and the technical innovation movement be unfolded extensively, so as to save even a single manday of labour and produce more with less labour expenditure. **(Loud applause.)**

For the improvement of labour administration it is also important to maintain the correct balance of labour force between the productive and non-productive branches and between the basic and auxiliary sections of production within the productive branches and assign the working people to their right places.

Under socialism, a proportionate assignment of all working people to the productive and non-productive branches is of weighty importance in expediting socialist construction and the development of the national economy as a whole. The more working people work in the productive branches, the more heavy and light industry goods and farm produce needed for economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life will be put out, and this will make it possible to raise per-capita output value and promote the people's well-being, while steadily increasing state accumulation. What is important in the distribution of labour force, therefore, is to give priority to the growth of the number of employees in the productive branches and, at the same time, fix the number of workers in the non-productive branches to conform to the level of economic development. In the future, too, we should continue to adhere firmly to this principle in distributing the labour resources of the country rationally.

Also, for a rational use of labour, the proportion of labour force in the indirect branches should be lowered and that in the basic productive branches, especially in the direct branches should be upped decisively.

Simultaneously with this, the functionaries of the labour administration organs should pay deep attention to allocating labour force to the right places, taking into account the sexes, ages, physical conditions and technical and skill levels of the working people so that all of them may give full play to their ability.

It is an important guarantee for the further development of socialist production to correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution, while constantly heightening the political and ideological consciousness of the masses. Under socialism the development of the productive forces has not yet attained such a level as to ensure distribution according to the needs, the fundamental differences remain in labour, and the working people have not completely eradicated the survivals of outmoded ideologies. Under these circumstances it is possible, only through the correct implementation of the principle of distribution according to work done, to eliminate the outdated idea of seeking to live at the expense of others without working, give stimulus to the working people's zeal for production and to the enhancement of their technical and skill levels and thus promote the development of the productive forces. Necessary measures should be taken in all branches and all units of the national economy to distribute shares accurately according to the quantity and quality of work performed.

We must decisively improve the work of labour planning. Labour planning is the basis for the rational organization and effective use of labour force and, accordingly, excellent labour planning is the basic condition for the improvement of labour administration. The leading personnel of the state and economic organs should improve the work of labour planning so as to actively explore the labour resources of the country, rationally distribute labour force and raise labour productivity.

The Government of the Republic shall further strengthen the economic might of the country and its economic independence and radically improve the people's life by creditably carrying out all these tasks of socialist economic construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

**Sixthly, The Government of the Republic, adhering firmly to the idea of Juche of the Workers' Party of Korea, will fight on stubbornly to step up the development of the country's science and technology and build socialist culture.**

The fulfilment of the all-round technical revolution, which is the most important, central task for socialist economic construction in our country at the present stage, urgently calls for a radical advancement of science and technology.

We should wage a vigorous battle for occupying the fortress of science and make a great stride in this field, thereby fully ensuring the immediate technical reconstruction in all sectors of the national economy.

The fundamental question in scientific research work is to keep developing science and technology in such a direction as required by our Party and our revolution, steadfastly maintaining the position of *Juche*. Only when *Juche* is established firmly in scientific research work, is it possible to bring the initiative and talents of scientists into full play to accelerate the advancement of science and technology and develop our economy faster by relying upon the resources of our country and our own techniques. **(Loud applause.)** Scientists and technicians should concentrate their efforts on the research work designed to promote industrial production with domestic raw materials, tap those raw materials which are lacking in our country and produce substitutes for the raw materials we do not have, and expedite the technical revolution in conformity with our actual conditions so as to free the working people from arduous labour as soon as possible.

While solving for ourselves those scientific and technical problems the solution of which is vitally necessary for us, we should pay attention also to taking in the scientific and technological achievements and experiences of foreign countries to make them suit the actual conditions of economic development in our country.

The immediate task confronting scientists and technicians is to find solutions to the scientific and technical problems on utilizing the existing economic foundations to the fullest extent, and at the same time, to explore new domains of science and technology constantly, in the light of the prospective task of developing the national economy.

Speedy development of technology, mechanical engineering and electronics among others, is a very important question at present.

Unless mechanical engineering is developed, it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily the task of building up-to-date factories and manufacturing machinery and equipment of the latest types, the task of increasing the capacities of the existing factories and equipment or the task of speedily introducing the achievements of scientific researches in the national economy. We must concentrate our scientific forces on developing mechanical engineering to vitalize this particular domain of science as soon as possible.

It is an urgent problem to develop electronics in view of the carrying out of the technical revolution and of the prospects of the development of the national economy. The importance of electronics and its role increase more and more and its sphere of application expands constantly as science and techno-

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logy develop and automation is widely applied in all fields of the national economy. We should positively advance the researches in electronics in all its aspects.

Scientists and technicians should also direct profound attention to the development of chemistry, biology, agricultural science, forestry and oceanography in order to tap and use the natural resources of our country effectively and gain mastery over nature successfully.

To attain great successes in scientific research work, contact and co-operation should be strengthened among scientists and scientific research organs, and creative co-operation be intensified between scientists and producers. Also, instead of putting forth new problems at random, efforts should be focussed on the solution of those problems which are urgent and important for the national economy, and problems on which researches have already been undertaken or have not yet been completed, thereby fully solving the problems one by one by the method of annihilation operation.

To step up the development of science and technology of the country, the qualifications of those who are engaged in this field should be elevated decisively. All the scientists and technicians should study energetically to become workers who possess a high level of scientific theory, a wealth of practical experience and are well acquainted with the trends of the advancement of modern science and technology, able workers who can skillfully solve scientific and technical problems arising in practice.

We shall see to it that scientific research centres are reinforced all the more and better conditions are provided for researches with a view to promoting scientific research work successfully.

What is important in the building of socialist culture is to give education to all the working people and enhance their general cultural and technical levels to a higher stage.

The most important task for us in this field is to carry on the compulsory nine-year technical education efficiently in a qualitative way. By carrying on the compulsory nine-year technical education efficiently, we should bring the training of technical personnel to keep pace with the advancement of the productive forces of the country and the rapid tempo of the technical revolution. **(Applause.)**

Along with the regular full-time educational system, the education system of studying while working should be further developed so that all the working people may be ensured better conditions for learning.

Success in the education of younger generations and training of cadres depends largely upon the role of the teachers who are engaged directly in this work. The teachers should acquire the habit of studying and raise their political and theoretical levels and their level of professional knowledge decisively, so that instruction and education may be conducted more qualitatively. Simultaneously with this, the whole state, the whole society should be concerned in laying sufficient material foundations for educational establishments so as to develop the educational work.

We should continue to strive for the development of socialist literature and art, upholding the literary and art policy of the Party. Literary and art workers must better contribute to the *working-classization*, revolutionization of the whole society by creating many revolutionary works which represent the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people, and the grandiose struggle of our people who have inherited it today, and the pulsating realities. **(Applause.)**

**Seventhly. The Government of the Republic will do all it can to further increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up the defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation.**

It is one of the basic functions of a socialist state to keep increasing defence capabilities while pushing ahead with economic construction. The imperialists perpetrate uninterrupted aggression and plunder, and as long as imperialism exists the danger of war will not disappear. Under the circumstances, the gains of revolution can be safeguarded against imperialist aggression and the security of the people defended only when we reinforce our own defence power and are ready for action at all times. **(Loud applause.)**

To augment our defence capabilities is an urgent task for us particularly in view of the situation in our country where the territory is divided and we are building socialism directly confronted with the aggressive forces of American imperialism.

Since the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have pursued the sinister aim of committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia, and converted South Korea completely into their military base for aggression. The U.S. imperialists station tens of thousands of their aggressor troops in South Korea and keep a huge puppet standing army more than 600,000 strong.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have embarked upon further intensifying war preparations in South Korea. In order to execute their war policy in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are further reinforcing the puppet armed forces and are incessantly bringing into South Korea tactical nuclear weapons, guided missiles and other weapons of mass destruction as well as combat equipment such as vessels and aircraft. They have set up the system of wartime mobilization to drive the innocent South Korean people into an aggressive war, and are frequently carrying out provocations against the territory of the northern half of the Republic along the Military Demarcation Line in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

In an attempt to utilize South Korea more effectively for Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to align the South Korean puppets militarily with Japanese and other reactionaries in Asia, and are running wild to form a new military alliance in Asia with the "South Korea-Japan treaty" as a bait. They try to unleash another war in Korea using South Korea as an advance base and the forces of Japanese militarism as a shock brigade, and throw the South Korean armed forces easily into their war of aggression in Asia. The U.S. imperialists have already dragged South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war against Viet Nam, and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique herded more troops than any vassal countries into the battlefields of South Viet Nam, earlier than any of them.

The situation is becoming tenser and the danger of war more and more increasing in our country and the whole of Asia.

The prevailing situation demands us to make the country's defence capabilities steel-strong and be fully prepared for war so as to counter any surprise attack by the enemy.

To defend the country is the work of defending the socialist gains won by our people and our base of revolution; it is the most sacred duty and honourable task for the whole people. **(Loud applause.)** The People's Army should serve the country and the people, and the whole people should love and aid the People's Army; the armymen and the people should further display the traditional spirit of unity of the army and the people and, in case of emergency, closely unite into one as true revolutionary comrades and fight with single-hearted devotion to safeguard our fatherland and our gains of socialism sharing life and death, sweets and bitters. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The entire people and the men and officers of the People's Army should never be captivated by a pacifistic mood but always keep a tense, mobilized posture and should maintain a sharpest revolutionary vigilance and prepare themselves to fight to repulse the enemy valiantly without the slightest confusion no matter when he may launch invasion by surprise. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

In order to make our defence capabilities invincible, the People's Army should continue to implement the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army and the people should, on their part, execute the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country without fail in accordance with the military line of the Party.

We should temper the ranks of the People's Army politically and ideologically, militarily and technically, and make all the men and officers undertake the duties of commanding personnel of a higher rank and up, thereby further boosting the combat capabilities of the People's Army and enabling the entire people to take part in battle with the existing forces of the People's Army as the core in case of emergency. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The People's Army should be armed firmly with up-to-date weapons and combat and technical equipment, and the military science and technique be developed rapidly to meet the demands of modern warfare. Combat training should be intensified for all armymen so that they may be well versed in their weapons and fully master modern military science and technique.

Our People's Army should, in this way, be built up into a revolutionary force equipped with the indefatigable spirit of fighting through thick and thin for the Party, the working class and for the country and the people, into an iron detachment, each member of which is a match for one hundred enemies, capable of smiting any reckless adventure of the enemy. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The arming of the entire people and the fortification of the whole country constitute the most powerful defence system based on the unshakable political and ideological unity of the entire people and on the solid foundations of the independent economy of the country. We should firmly arm the workers, farmers and all other people so that they may unfold an intensive labour struggle in socialist construction while defending the fatherland, with a hammer or sickle in one hand and a rifle in the other, and in case of emergency, not only carry on production but conduct combat actions with credit. **(Loud applause.)** Together with this, impregnable defences must be built in all parts of the country to convert the whole country into a military fortress to repel the enemy at a stroke no matter when and where he may attack us. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

All this is aimed at fully embodying our Party's line of self-defence in national defence. Only by so doing, can we smite the enemy's ceaseless subversive activities at every step and shatter armed invasion of all forms. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

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**Eighthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the maximum under the banner of self-reliance, will establish economic relations and develop foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit.**

By the development of an independent, comprehensive economy with our own efforts in our country we never mean that we reject international economic ties and produce everything we need for ourselves. Every country differs from the others in the natural and economic conditions, in the levels of development of the productive forces and science and technology in the given stage and, accordingly, in the variety and quantity of raw materials and products turned out. Under these conditions each country should produce on its own essential things, the things which are in great demand, and procure those things which are slight in demand or which are insufficient or cannot be produced at home, through trade with foreign countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

In developing foreign trade we attach prime importance to the world socialist market.

As is generally known, the world socialist market came into being as an economic result of the emergence of socialism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system after World War II when our country and a number of other countries broke away from the capitalist system.

The formation of the world socialist market promoted economic and technical exchanges between the socialist countries, thereby making a great contribution to the development of the national economy, the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and improvement of the people's livelihood in each of those countries. Hence, it became possible to frustrate the sinister designs of the imperialist powers of the world headed by U.S. imperialism to blockade the socialist countries economically, impede their economic development and, further, stifle the world socialist economic system. **(Applause.)**

The socialist market provides favourable conditions not only to the socialist countries but also to the newly-independent states to fill each other's needs in the interests of the development of their national economy. Unlike the capitalist market where operates the economic law of seeking monopolistic high profits through non-equivalent exchange and plunder of backward countries, the socialist market enables the newly-independent states to realize their surplus industrial goods and farm produce and purchase in return from other countries industrial equipment, raw materials and other supplies essential to the development of their economy on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Thus, economically backward countries are no longer held in bondage to the capitalist market to be robbed endlessly of their natural wealth and the priceless fruits of their people's labour as in the past, and are now able to follow the path to economic independence, casting away the economic yoke of imperialism.

The formation of the socialist market dealt a mortal blow to the imperialist monopolies and multimillionaires that had assumed complete control of the world economy through their vast markets; in particular, shattered to pieces the expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of modern imperialism, that had sought to monopolize the overseas markets, plunder the world of its raw material resources at will and dominate the world, and aggravated the general economic crisis of the imperialist powers. **(Loud applause.)**

If all socialist countries, filling each other's economic needs, consolidate and develop the socialist market, the development of the national economy of each socialist country will be further promoted and more favourable conditions be created for the economic independence of the newly-independent states and, further, the capitalist market can be driven into an unstable position and the general crisis of the world capitalist economic system be aggravated further still. **(Applause.)**

Needless to say, consolidation and development of the socialist market and strengthening and development of economic ties between the socialist countries do not mean in the least that the socialist countries should not establish economic relations with capitalist countries.

We will develop relations of trade and commercial exchange with all countries with differing social systems that respect our sovereignty and are desirous of having economic ties with our country. Nevertheless, the economic and business relations with capitalist countries are in any case of secondary importance in the foreign trade of the socialist countries, and those relations should not be made the basis of the latter's economic relations with foreign countries. We should pay primary attention to the promotion of economic and technical exchanges with the fraternal countries and to the consolidation and development of the socialist market.

Of prime importance in consolidating and developing the socialist market is that each fraternal country, proceeding from the political interests of the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism and colonialism, displays the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism and entirely renounces hidebound nationalistic egoism in the mutual economic relations. **(Loud applause.)** In particular, the developed socialist countries should give more material assistance with no political strings attached and with no selfish motives, to the economically backward countries which aspire after socialism against imperialism. In this way conditions should be created for these countries not only to frustrate the economic blockade of the imperialist powers successfully but to have less transactions with the capitalist market and rely on the socialist market. In the trade relations with foreign countries, too, as in all other matters, we should never deviate from the class stand or become oblivious of communist ethics and comradely duty.

We will exert all possible efforts to maintain close economic ties between the fraternal countries, consolidate and develop the world socialist market for the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism, for the unity of the national and international interests in revolution and construction. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

While preferentially developing the economic ties with the socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavour to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa which broke the fetters of imperialism and achieved political independence.

The peoples of many newly-independent countries who gained political independence are now confronted with the urgent tasks of eradicating the aftermaths of the colonial rule of imperialism, building an independent national economy, and radically improving their life.

And yet, the imperialists are manoeuvring to bring the newly-independent countries under the yoke of neo-colonialism, a new form of colonialism, to subordinate the peoples of the liberated countries again to themselves. The imperialists pursue the policy of enslaving other countries economically by using their "aid" as a bait and, further, of trampling upon the sovereignty of those countries. The "European Common Market," the "integration of the world economy" and the like loudly advertised by the imperialist powers today, all pursue the heinous aggressive aims of stifling the economic independence of the newly-independent states and subordinating these countries to themselves.

By developing economic relations with the newly-independent states on the principle of filling each other's needs without any political and economic strings attached, we should sincerely help them secure complete political and economic independence from the imperialists and assist their peoples in achieving national prosperity. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

**Ninthly. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will fight actively in defence of the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad.**

In the past large numbers of our fellow countrymen left their homeland to wander abroad owing to the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists. As a people without a country, they were subjected to national discrimination and all sorts of humiliation, deprived of all rights, and suffered from utter destitution in strange lands over long years.

Today, however, as proud overseas citizens of their beloved fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they have boundless national confidence and pride, and see their happy future in the prosperity and development of the Republic. The overseas citizens of Korea support all the policies of the Republic and are exerting active efforts to perform their duties as citizens of the Republic. **(Loud applause.)**

The 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, united firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, are now fighting valiantly for their democratic national rights against the unwarranted national persecution and contempt by the Japanese authorities, and continue to wage a staunch struggle for the unification of their fatherland and the prosperity of the nation. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

At present, a movement is widespread among our fellow countrymen in Japan for their continued repatriation. To return to their homeland is a legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is entitled to deprive them of. **(Loud applause.)** There still remain large numbers of Korean citizens in Japan who want to come back to their fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities have placed artificial obstacles in the way of

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the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and are manoeuvring to wreck it halfway in gross violation of international law and international practice and humanitarian principles. This is evidence that the Japanese government is trampling upon the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and is openly challenging the unbiased public opinion of Japan and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the unjustified manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic maintains that the Korean citizens in Japan should be fully ensured freedoms of travel to their homeland and democratic national education and all other democratic national rights. **(Loud applause.)** We strongly demand that the Japanese government treat and protect the Korean citizens in Japan duly as foreigners and immediately stop all acts of persecution and suppression against them. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

No suppression and persecution whatsoever by the Japanese authorities can ever check the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for their democratic national rights and for the unification of the fatherland. **(Loud applause.)** The persecution and suppression being intensified everyday by the Japanese authorities against the Korean citizens in Japan will only arouse still greater national indignation on the part of the entire Korean people, and this unjust act will be checked after all. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regards it as its sacred duty to protect the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas Korean citizens and defend their national rights. **(Loud applause.)** We will continue to fight stubbornly against all the unwarranted acts of infringing upon the national rights of the overseas Korean citizens and persecuting and humiliating them, and will always resolutely support and inspire our overseas compatriots in their just struggle. **(Thunderous applause.)**

**Tenthly. From the first days of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have consistently affirmed that we would promote friendly relations with all countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the liberty and independence of our people and desire to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing, and we will, in the future too, continue to hold fast to this principle in the field of foreign policy. (Loud applause.)**

The foreign policy of the Government of the Republic derives from the nature of our state and social system free from all exploitation and oppression and reflects the lofty aspiration of our people to achieve victory for the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. Our independent, principled foreign policy enjoys support from an increasing number of countries in the world and has consolidated the international position of our country as never before. **(Loud applause.)**

Today our country maintains friendly relations with the fraternal socialist countries and scores of other countries in the world. In the period after the formation of the third Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1962 alone, our country newly established diplomatic relations with many countries in Asia and Africa, and our country's friendly relations with these countries are developing steadily. **(Applause.)** Economic and cultural exchanges between our country and other countries, too, have been further expanded and developed. Our country maintains trade and cultural relations with many countries now. Intercourse becomes brisk everyday between a large number of peace-loving peoples in the world and our people, and our friendly ties with them expand more and more. Thus we have so many revolutionary comrades and friends in all parts of the world, and the international solidarity of our revolution is being cemented constantly. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, further strengthen and develop such relations of friendship with foreign countries and strive to have many more friends in the world.

The international situation of our revolution is very complex and tense today.

The imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism incessantly perpetrate armed invasion and subversive activities against the socialist and newly-independent countries. They are brutally suppressing the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, disturbing peace and threatening the security of the peoples everywhere in the world.

U.S. imperialism is the chief enemy of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. U.S. imperialism is going downhill, but it has not yet desisted from its aggressive ambition and is revealing its brigandish nature more and more openly.

The basic strategy adopted by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world at the present stage is mainly to swallow up divided or small countries one by one, while refraining from worsening their relations with big countries and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression especially to Viet Nam and other Asian countries. This aggressive manoeuvring on the part of the U.S. imperialists aggravates tension in our country and all parts of Asia to the extreme and gravely endangers peace throughout the world.

It is the most pressing task today for the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples all over the world to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. Apart from the anti-U.S. struggle, no one can talk about the victory of the revolutionary cause or world peace or the progress of mankind. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

What attitude the socialist countries take towards U.S. imperialism is a criterion that shows whether they fight in real earnest for the advancement of the international revolutionary movement or not at the present time. Attitude towards U.S. imperialism is a touchstone that distinguishes between the revolutionary position and the opportunist position. **(Loud applause.)** The socialist countries should do away with all deviations in the anti-U.S. struggle and maintain the unswerving revolutionary position against U.S. imperialism. **(Loud applause.)**

In order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism, international anti-U.S. joint action must be achieved and an anti-U.S. united front be formed. **(Loud applause.)** A split of the anti-imperialist forces only gives benefits to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and does harm to the revolutionary people. All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression. **(Thunderous applause.)** Only by so doing, is it possible to disperse and weaken the forces of U.S. imperialism to the maximum, cut off its lifeline everywhere and succeed in smashing the world strategy of the U.S. imperialists designed to defeat the international revolutionary forces including the socialist countries one by one. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will resolutely fight against the imperialist forces of aggression headed by U.S. imperialism, and will continue to wage a stubborn struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and accomplish the revolutionary cause of the unification of the fatherland. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, regarding it as an important factor in the victory of the Korean revolution to strengthen their solidarity with the international revolutionary forces opposing U.S. imperialism, will unite with all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces in the world, and render positive support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is the primary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present stage to check and foil U.S. imperialist aggression in Viet Nam, and support the Vietnamese people in every way in their just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. **(Loud applause.)**

Viet Nam has now become a front where the anti-U.S. struggle goes on most severely. It is on the soil of indomitable Viet Nam that a bitter struggle is being waged between socialism and imperialism, between the anti-imperialist, peace-loving forces of the world and the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism. The Vietnamese people, bearing the heavy burdens of this struggle, are valiantly fighting not only to safeguard the independence and freedom of their fatherland, but also to defend the socialist countries and peace in Asia and the rest of the world. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The heroic Vietnamese people are inflicting one serious military and political setback after another upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and driving them into an inextricable quandary. **(Loud applause.)**

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I would like to extend, from this rostrum of the Supreme People's Assembly, warmest militant greetings to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and all the heroic people of North and South Viet Nam who have risen as one in the just resistance war against U.S. imperialism, for national salvation. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Viet Nam as against themselves and are doing everything in their power to support the brotherly Vietnamese people. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** The Government of the Republic and our people solemnly declare once again that they are fully ready to fight side by side with the Vietnamese people whenever requested by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. **(Thunderous applause.)** We fully

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support the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the political programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation with regard to the solution of the Viet Nam question. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

It is a sacred internationalist duty of the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples throughout the world to defend the Cuban revolution and actively support and inspire the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people. **(Loud applause.)** The triumph of the Cuban revolution and the existence of the Republic of Cuba give heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and exert a great revolutionary influence on the liberation struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the oppressed peoples of the world. Today the Republic of Cuba represents the hope and revolutionary future of the Latin American peoples. **(Loud applause.)**

That is why the U.S. imperialists are running wild in their malicious attempt to stifle the Republic of Cuba and incessantly carrying on aggressive plots against Cuba by whipping together the reactionaries in Latin America.

No manoeuvre on the part of U.S. imperialism, however, will be able to block the way of the heroic Cuban people who advance unwaveringly in the front rank of the anti-imperialist struggle, holding aloft the banner of revolution. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people resolutely support the heroic Cuban people in their struggle to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build socialism under the difficult conditions in which they are confronted directly with U.S. imperialism in the Western Hemisphere, and strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their aggression and all their subversive activities against the Republic of Cuba. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Our people will, in the future too, continue to bend all efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will strive to cement solidarity with the peoples of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for freedom and national independence, and will positively support their liberation struggle. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** Particularly, our people will fight in firm unity with all the Asian peoples to chase the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism out of all parts of Asia. **(Prolonged loud applause.)** We will unite firmly with all the anti-imperialist forces in Asia including the democratic forces in Japan and wage a staunch struggle against the revival of Japanese militarism, a shock brigade of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression, and its aggressive manoeuvres. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the working classes and labouring peoples of capitalist countries who are fighting against the exploitation and oppression by capital, for their vital rights, democracy and socialism and extend warm support and encouragement to their revolutionary struggles. **(Loud applause.)** We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and endeavour untiringly to strengthen solidarity with them. **(Loud applause.)**

Despite the frenzy of the imperialists, the general international situation today still develops in favour of the forces of peace and socialism. **(Applause.)** The ranks of the peoples in the battle against imperialism are growing in scope and strength in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in all parts of the world. **(Loud applause.)**

Imperialism and reactionaries of all hues will eventually be destroyed and the peoples who have risen in the anti-imperialist struggle for the just cause of revolution will definitely emerge victorious. **(Prolonged loud applause.)**

Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite with all the progressive peoples of the world and continue to fight determinedly for the triumph of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Comrades Deputies,

The Political Programme of the Government of the Republic embodies our Party's idea of *Juche* and its revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence—a creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The realization of this Political Programme will turn our country into a richer and stronger and advanced socialist country which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence, and will ensure a still happier life for our people. **(Thunderous applause.)** It will inspire and encourage the South Korean people forcefully in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and afford a firm guarantee for the unification of the fatherland. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The Government of the Republic will execute this Political Programme faithfully and thereby advance the revolution and construction of our country further on to live up to the expectations of the entire people and you deputies. **(Thunderous applause.)**

The entire people, upholding the policies of the Party and the Government, should dash ahead faster surmounting all difficulties by continually displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and patriotic devotion. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** It is the revolutionary mettle of our heroic people that they do not yield to difficulties and rest on their laurels but make continuous advance and continuous innovations for new victories. **(Thunderous applause.)** There will be a new, great upsurge in our revolutionary struggle and construction work when all our working people keep forging ahead dynamically at the speed of Chollima to implement the policies of the Party and the Government. **(Thunderous applause.)**

No force can ever stop the forward movement of our people who are under the seasoned Marxist-Leninist leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and hold power firmly in their hands. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)** Our revolutionary cause is a just one and victory is on the side of the Korean people fighting for justice. **(Prolonged thunderous applause.)**

Let us all march forward valiantly for the final victory of our revolution, towards the bright future of socialism and communism, rallied closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic **(All rise. Prolonged thunderous applause, hurrah and cheers.)**

# Speech by Deputy Choi Yong Kun at S.P.A. Session

Deputy Choi Yong Kun was the first to make a speech at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. which opened in Pyongyang on December 14.

Beginning his speech, Deputy Choi Yong Kun said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people and Premier of the Cabinet, has issued a statement, announcing the transfer of the power of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the current SPA session.

**Authorized by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, I propose to the session to entrust the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has confidently led the Korean revolution along the road of great victory, taking the destiny of the fatherland and the nation upon himself over the last forty years and more and is enjoying the absolute support and deepest respect of the entire people for his immortal exploits for the Party and the people and his lofty virtues, to form again a new Cabinet and submit it to the current session for consideration.**

And I propose that the present Cabinet be asked to continue to exercise its duty till a new Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. is endorsed by this session.

**Declaring that the Korean people today regard it as their unbounded honour and happiness to have Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader and fight for the victory of the revolutionary cause under his wise leadership, Deputy Choi Yong Kun remarked: Over the past forty years and more since the time when he set out on a revolutionary struggle up to now, Comrade Kim Il Sung has devoted his all to the struggle solely for the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.**

In the grimmest days of the Japanese imperialists' rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the revolutionary armed ranks of true Communists, for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, and at their head, led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, personally breaking through severe trials for fifteen years, and thus established the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and laid a solid foundation for the victory of the Korean revolution.

In the difficult and complicated situation after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded our Party, the general staff of the Korean revolution, and our people's power and, on the basis of the unswerving stand of *Juche* and independent revolutionary lines, he has brightly illumined the highway of the Korean revolution and led the Party and the people to brilliant victory.

Under the wise leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people victoriously carried out, in a brief period of time, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and thus converted the northern half of the Republic into a powerful base for the revolution and won a historic victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation against the armed invaders of U.S. imperialism.

Thanks to the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his seasoned leadership, we have been able to continue the grand Chollima onrush outdistancing the time and surmounting manifold difficulties and trials without the slightest vacillation even under the difficult conditions after the war in which everything had been levelled with the ground and the people's livelihood was extremely deteriorated, thereby converting our country into a developed socialist power with a powerful independent national economy and invincible defence power capable of repulsing, at one stroke, any aggression of the enemy and with brilliant culture and science ing up the most radiant age in the history of our people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has also scientifically led the entire people of North and South Korea towards the attainment of the independent reunification of the fatherland, the supreme national task of our people, and the accomplishment of the South Korean revolution and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the international communist movement and working-class movement.

**Indeed, the strengthening and development of our Party today, the invincible might and eternal prosperity of our people's power and the socialist system, the free and happy life of our people and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution are unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of**

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**Comrade Kim Il Sung.**

All our people, therefore, infinitely revere and respect Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader, and regard it as their greatest pride to be guided by him and are forging ahead unswervingly towards the victory of the revolution, rallied close around him with one ideology and one will.

Our people are convinced through their actual life that there is no storm and no ordeal to be afraid of and that they can surely win a great victory only when they march forward along the road indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung and upholding his leadership.

This is a rock-firm conviction and will that have been deeply rooted in the hearts of our people in the course of the arduous struggle against Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism and in the whole course of the revolution and construction that have brought about the epochal changes of today.

Through the recent elections of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies at all levels our people eloquently demonstrated their unshakable resolve and indomitable fighting will to remain infinitely and singleheartedly loyal to the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung and further consolidate and add lustre to the people's power and the socialist system won with blood and to fight to the end to achieve within our generation without fail the country's unification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, by carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the glorious anti-Japanese guerrillas.

**The whole course of the prosperity of the Republic and the development of the Korean revolution has been the course of the brilliant embodiment and victory on this land of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country and developed it and his ideas of *Juche* and independent revolutionary line,** Deputy Choi Yong Kun stressed and continued:

As Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "*Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence — these have been the Party's consistent position and line."

Firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth wise and original lines and policies in each period of the development of the revolution and victoriously solved all the questions arising in the Korean revolution by guiding the Party and the people with scientific foresight and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

Scientifically assessing the post-war situation of our country and the objective demand of the socio-economic development, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the creative line of carrying out the transformation of the economic forms before technical reconstruction, not adhering to the existing formulas or experiences, and skillfully organized and mobilized all the masses of people in its implementation, thus successfully fulfilling in a matter of four or five years the difficult and complicated revolutionary tasks for the socialist transformation of the relations of production in town and country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung penetrated deep into the situation of the country and the principles of the development of the Korean revolution under the difficult postwar conditions in which everything had been destroyed and set forth how to decide where and how to start and set forth the new, original line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry, simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture.

**Life eloquently shows how correct the line of the independent national economy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is and what great significance it has for the prosperity and development of the Republic and the overall destiny of the Korean revolution.**

In his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a scientific elucidation of the Marxist-Leninist way for the final solution of the agrarian question and a clear-cut answer to a series of important questions as to the elimination of the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and between town and country and the successful building of socialism-communism.

**Comrade Kim Il Sung's Theses is a great document which has creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and further enriched it.**

As a result of the energetic promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with the active guidance and assistance of the State and the working class along the bright road illumined by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the political and ideological conciousness of the peasants is being steadily enhanced and our countryside is being converted into a socialist one which is equipped with modern technique and where the peasants are enjoying an ever-thriving, happy and cultured life.

**Comrade Kim Il Sung has brought about a great turn in the guidance of the Party and State in conformity with the triumphant socialist system, gave fullest play to the creativeness of the masses and effected a new change in the building of a socialist economy by creating the great Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method.**

**Comrade Kim Il Sung created the Daean work system and a new system of directing agriculture by applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method to guidance of industry and agriculture.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung has not only established the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression in our country by leading the Party and the people, but also worked out policies so that the system can ensure the people maximum material and cultural welfare.

The speaker referred to the enormous benefits rendered by the State to the people, such as the enforcement of a universal compulsory nine-year technical education, the training of a large contingent of national cadres, the six-hour working day for working mothers with three children or more, the historical measure of complete repeal of tax-in-kind in the countryside, free education, free medical service and paid leave.

Deputy Choi Yong Kun further stressed:

Under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, we have built the mighty defence majesty enough to firmly bind the security of the country and the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy, successfully carrying on the difficult and colossal economic and cultural construction projects.

**Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth at the Conference of the Party a new revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence build-up in parallel in view of the present situation in which imperialism still exists on the globe, a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between revolution and counter-revolution and, especially, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the policies of war and aggression in various parts of the world.**

**This line is an out-and-out revolutionary line which has given a comprehensive answer to the basic questions as to what attitude one should take to imperialism and war in the present time and as to how one should build socialism and communism under the condition in which we are standing face to face with imperialism.**

**This line reflects our Party's stand of *Juche* and its resolute anti-imperialist stand for safeguarding the Korean revolution by our own efforts and carrying it through to the end, driving out the U.S. imperialists and unifying the country.**

With the implementation of the revolutionary line of building the economy and defences in parallel and the military line of the Party, the People's Army, our revolutionary armed forces, has grown and strengthened as a modernized cadre army, each man being a match for one hundred enemies, whose men are ready to lay down their lives in defence of the Party and the Leader and which is capable of defending the socialist fatherland reliably under any circumstances and the entire people have been placed under arms and the whole country has been converted into an impregnable fortress.

**Pointing out that thanks to the implementation of the great line put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the line of correctly combining the political and ideological unity of the masses of people with class struggle and revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society, the masses of all walks of life have been rallied still closer around the Party and the political and ideological unity of the masses of people has become unbreakable one and all the working people are growing into dauntless revolutionary fighters and true communists,** Deputy Choi Yong Kun went on to say:

**Never before have our people been rallied as firm as today with one and the same ideology and will around the Party Central Committee and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, deeply cherishing the pride of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.** The might of our socialist fatherland has grown unprecedentedly and the northern half of the Republic has turned into an indestructible bastion, as a powerful base of the Korean revolution.

Deputy Choi Yong Kun continued:

**Comrade Kim Il Sung, while leading the revolution and construction in the northern half of the Republic to victory, is devoting all his energies to the unification of the country and the development of the South Korean revolution, never forgetting even a moment the compatriots in the southern half who are groaning under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.**

With a keen insight into the complicated situation at home and abroad, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth time and again the most correct line and policy for achieving the unification of our country independently, by the strength of the Korean people themselves, without any outside interference.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has always paid deep attention to the South Korean revolution, an important component of the Korean revolution as a whole and clearly elucidated the characters, tasks, motive forces, objects of the South Korean revolution and all other questions of principle, thereby showing a clear-cut road of revolutionary struggle before the South Korean people and giving them a powerful weapon in struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The basic task of the revolution in South Korea is to eliminate the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination, secure the democratic development of South Korean society and achieve the country's unification in unison with the socialist forces in the North."**

**The South Korean people see the road to their freedom and liberation solely in the line on the Korean revolution and the unification of the country worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung and are galvanized by hope, courage and confidence from the socialist system established in the northern half of the Republic under his leadership and the great successes scored by the people in the northern half.**

**Looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung,** who has always shown deep concern for their situation and has blazed the path of struggle, as the outstanding leader of the 40 million Korean people, the South Korean people, with a firm determination, are indefatigably fighting for the glorious day when they will live happily under his leadership.

The daily growing anti-U.S.-national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people is dealing a fatal blow to the colonial fascist-terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and making the enemy tremble in uneasiness and fear.

The South Korean people tempered in their national-salvation resistance against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges will surely win great victory in their arduous struggle.

**Deputy Choi Yong Kun stressed that Comrade Kim Il Sung had made an outstanding contribution not only to the victory of the Korean revolution but also to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.**

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people have consistently followed a correct foreign policy that proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principles and the out-and-out independent position set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, thereby greatly enhancing the international prestige of our country and making positive contributions to the strengthening and development of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and the international communist movement.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people, holding high the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-American struggle, have always resolutely fought against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and have given a great revolutionary encouragement to the progressive peoples of the world by their practical example of anti-imperialist struggle.

Pointing out that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic and our people have firmly adhered to the steadfast revolutionary stand of closely rallying all the anti-imperialist forces and forming a broad anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolating the U.S. imperialists and delivering them heavy blows everywhere they are stretching the claws of aggression, in order to thwart and frustrate the policies of war and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the speaker continued:

**Comrade Kim Il Sung's report "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" made at our Party Conference, is a fighting programme which gave a scientific analysis of a number of problems of principle raised in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at present and expounded concrete ways for struggle, and it is powerfully inspiring the people of the whole world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and his recent article "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," a document elucidating the true anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand of our Party, is evoking great response from the masses of revolutionary people of the world fighting for freedom, national independence and socialism.**

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the steadfast Marxist-Leninist principles, clarified principles and ways as for combating Right and "Left" opportunism and achieving the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

**Because of his fidelity to the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, out-and-out anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. stand and outstanding theoretical and practical contributions to the development of the international communist movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and loved leader of our people, is enjoying the absolute trust and high respect of the revolutionary people the world over.**

**Today broad sections of the people of the world call the great leader of our revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung a great and seasoned leader of the international communist movement and are studying Marxist-Leninist and regard it as a boundless honour to learn from him.**

In the concluding part of his speech, Deputy Choi Yong Kun said:

Looking back upon the great victories and proud achievements made in the arduous revolutionary struggle, our people feel boundless pride in having fought and fighting under the guidance of the sagacious leader, as his fighters.

**Thanks to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged by Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people won back the country, have ushered in such an era of prosperity and development as we see today and the leadership and are demonstrating the honour of "Chollima Korea" throughout the world.**

**Precisely for this reason our people, when they speak of all their victories and happiness, closely associate them with the name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are fully determined to remain loyal to the Leader and fight to the end for accomplishing the revolutionary cause upholding his outstanding leadership.**

**Our people who are vigorously advancing for the cause of socialism-communism, upholding the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung are invincible and we are assured only of victory and glory.**

We will surely unify the country within our generation and win the nation-wide victory of our revolution, by arming ourselves all the more firmly with the unitary ideology of our Party, the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

# Speech by Deputy Choi Yong Kun

# First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. Held

(Continued from Page 1)

### Opening Address

Deputy Choi Yong Kun, a close comrade-in-arms of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who, upholding his leadership, waged a revolutionary struggle for a long period for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and the triumph of socialism and communism and now works as Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and, Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and as President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, delivered the opening address.

In his opening address, Deputy Choi Yong Kun referred to the really great exploits made by our people in revolution and construction from the time of the election of deputies to the Third Supreme People's Assembly up to the present by brilliantly embodying our Party's ideas of *Juche*.

Noting that all these victories and successes have been made possible only thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our leader, who confidently leads the Korean revolution along the most correct road of victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, and the devoted struggle of our people who are dashing forward in the saddle of Chollima under his leadership, Deputy Choi Yong Kun went on to say:

Today our people are filled with absolute trust in and fidelity to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of our Party and people's power, and regard it as the highest honour and pride of the nation to have him as their leader.

Our people are energetically advancing towards the bright future of socialism-communism, rallying themselves, firmer than ever before, with one ideology and one will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Announcing that 446 of the 457 deputies elected to the Supreme People's Assembly are attending the current session, Deputy Choi Yong Kun said that Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, and six other deputies elected to the Supreme People's Assembly could not attend the session owing to the obstruction by the Japanese militarists.

Declaring the session open, he expressed his firm belief that the session would satisfactorily discuss and make decisions on all the items on the agenda placed before itself.

**The session elected Deputy Paik Nam Woon Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and Deputy Li Ki Yung and Deputy Kim Deuk Ran Vice-Chairmen.**

Deputy Paik Nam Woon, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, presided over the session.

The following items were placed on the agenda:

### Agenda

1. **Organization of the Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**
2. **Organization of the permanent committees of the SPA of the D.P.R.K.**
3. **Election of the Presidium of the SPA of the D.P.R.K.**
4. **Formation of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**
5. **Appointment of the Prosecutor-General of the D.P.R.K.**
6. **Election of the President of the Supreme Court of the D.P.R.K.**

The session went over to the discussion of items on the agenda.

### Organization of Committees

**The session organised the seven-member Credentials Committee for Deputies with Deputy Li Kook Jin as Chairman to examine the credentials of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.**

Then it formed the Legislative Committee, the Budgetary Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee as permanent committees of the Supreme People's Assembly in accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**The nine-member Legislative Committee was formed with Deputy Kim Ryu Joong as Chairman; the eleven-member Budgetary Committee with Deputy Kim Kye Chul as Chairman and the seven-member Foreign Affairs Committee with Deputy Suh Chul as Chairman.**

### Proposal for Formation of the Cabinet

A statement of Premier Kim Il Sung was made public at the session that the present Cabinet returns all its power to the SPA, considering that it has completed its duty in connection with the examination at the current session of the question of forming the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in accordance with the Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In connection with this statement of Premier Kim Il Sung, deputies made speeches.

**Authorized by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Deputy Choi Yong Kun proposed to entrust Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, who has steadfastly led the Korean revolution along the road of great victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation, over the last 40 years and more and is enjoying the absolute support, trust and boundless respect of the entire Korean people for his immortal exploits for the Party and the people and his high virtues, to form again a new Cabinet and submit it to the current session for consideration. He also proposed that the present Cabinet be asked to continue to exercise its duty till the current session endorses a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.**

All the deputies and the attendants stood up and warmly approved and supported the proposal with prolonged, thunderous applause and cheers.

### Speeches

The deputies who addressed the session unanimously stressed that the proposal put forward by Deputy Choi Yong Kun reflected the unanimous will of all the Korean people who boundlessly revere and trust Comrade Kim Il Sung, are fully determined to be single-heartedly loyal to him, regard it as the greatest honour and happiness of the nation to have him as the Leader and fully entrust the destiny of the fatherland and their own fate to him. They expressed whole-hearted support to and approval of the proposal.

**Deputy Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party,** speaking on the first day of the session, said that Marshal Kim Il Sung whom the entire Korean people have unanimously revered and respected as the star of liberation and beacon of hope from the grimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule when dark clouds were hanging over our fatherland, is enjoying today the absolute support and trust and highest respect of the Korean nation of 40 million for his outstanding and wise leadership and fatherly, lofty virtues and great revolutionary exploits he has made in person for the prosperity of the fatherland and the nation.

Deputy Kang Ryang Wook went on:

Especially, by setting forth the line of revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society, the Leader has widely opened the road of rebirth to the members of the Democratic Party and those of trader and industrialist origin and Christian origin and enabled them to advance confidently, entrusting their destiny entirely to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Leader and has directed profound care for their work and life, their present and future, and looked after them with warm solicitude.

Through their experiences, they clearly know that the road of revolutionization and *working-classization* opened by the Leader is based on his lofty ideas to lead the masses of all strata to the communist society by educating and remoulding them and rallying them in one body around the Workers' Party of Korea.

Therefore, those of trader and industrialist origin and Christian origin, who were once immersed in the ideas of egoism and America-worship, flunkeyism and unscientific ideas, entrust today their destiny entirely to the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

They and the members of the Democratic Party will uphold single-heartedly and whole-heartedly the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, and remain loyal to the revolution to the end and will exert all their efforts in the struggle for liberating South Korea and unifying the fatherland in our generation, he declared.

**Deputy Chun Chang Chul, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea,** stressed in his speech: The laying of a solid foundation of independent national economy and the iron-wall defence system—this is a brilliant victory of the idea of *Juche* and independent line of our Party and a great victory of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, who has firmly defended the principles of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applied and developed them in conformity with the reality of our country.

Referring to the wise guidance of the Leader who led up to the great upsurge of socialist construction and the Chollima movement, he said:

Amid the great upsurge of the Chollima movement today, the leading role of the working class is rising higher and the political and ideological unity and solidarity of our people rallied rock-firm around the Party and the Leader have further been strengthened.

He continued:

Our working class is closely rallied as invincible fighting ranks which are ready to defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, in any wind, in any rigorous trial and storm, are breathing and acting in accordance with his ideas whenever and wherever, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters, with the Leader and are ready to fight to the end, laying down their lives, when the Party and the Leader call them.

From the rostrum of the session, he, in the name of the entire Korean working class, strongly protested against and denounced the vicious bestial manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to murder in groups many South Korean patriotic, democratic personalities who have fought against the colonial fascist rule and for the establishment of a democratic political power and the unification of the country and ardently appealed to the entire workers of South Korea to wage a more stubborn struggle to rescue all the patriots arrested and imprisoned by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

He stressed that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, is deeply respected by the revolutionary people of the world as an outstanding leader of the international communist movement and one of the great leaders of the world revolution for his great contribution to the strengthening and development of the international communist movement and the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., national-liberation struggle.

The Korean working class, he declared, will as always fight staunchly against U.S.-led imperialism, adhering to the steadfast anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. line, and do its utmost to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism against Right and "Left" opportunism, always from the independent and principled stand and to strengthen friendship, cohesion and solidarity with the working people of the socialist and other countries.

Our working class will carry to the end the Party's line of stepping up economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, always maintain high revolutionary vigilance against the subversive machinations and possible war provocation of the enemy and make more thorough preparations, political, ideological and military, so it can be mobilized in the fight for the victory in the war whenever the enemy may pounce upon us.

At the second-day sitting presided over by Vice-Chairman Li Ki Yung, deputies made speeches.

**Deputy Oh Jin Woo, General of the Korean People's Army and Director of the General Political Bureau of the KPA,** declared that the hearts of the men and officers of the KPA are filled with the determination to carry through the tasks given by the Party and the Leader to the People's Army without fail and to be mobilized at any time and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and liberate the southern half of the country, if so ordered by the Leader.

He condemned the U.S. imperialists who stage almost everyday adventurous military provocations such as making armed attacks on and firing shells and bullets into areas of our side along the Military Demarcation Line and committing naval bombardment by infiltrating flotillas into the waters of our side, ranting that the Armistice Agreement has been reduced to "a scrap of paper."

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges dare ignite a new war, defying our repeated warnings, our People's Army which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, together with the entire armed people, will completely sweep them away from our land by dealing a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliatory blow to the aggressors and accomplish the cause of the country's unification, he stressed.

Saying that Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the new line of stepping up economic construction and defence buildup in parallel after making a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the correlations between economic construction and defence upbuilding and Right and "Left" deviations on this question, Deputy Oh Jin Woo stressed that the correctness and great vitality of this line have been already proved to the full through practice.

Stating that the Korean People's Army has grown into an army of cadres which single-heartedly remains faithful to the Party and the Leader and each man of which can tackle one hundred enemies, and that it is standing guard on the defence line of our fatherland like an iron-wall fortress, he emphasized that the military line of our Party, the main content of which is to train the army into an army of cadres, modernize it, place the entire people under arms and convert the whole land into a fortress, is the most revolutionary and original military line.

The People's Army will as always defend the Party and the Leader with lives, rallied rock-firm around the Party and the Leader, and will breathe and act with the ideas and will of the Leader, go through fire and water in fulfilling the orders of the Leader and will advance only along the road indicated by the Leader, he said.

**Deputy Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party,** said:

The national cause of the Korean people, the cause of restoring the country and establishing a genuine people's power could not be accomplished by the wishes of us believers of Chundo religion or by praying to God before a bowl of holy water. It could be accomplished only by the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged by Marshal Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot of our people and national hero, and under his wise leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, as he always did towards all other parties, groups and people of various strata who set out together on the road of revolution, generously embraced us believers of Chundo religion and members of the Religious Chungwoo Party under the banner of the united democratic national front, trusting our revolutionary character that we can be mobilized because of our class position, and thus energetically led us not only to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution but also to socialist revolution and socialist construction, he remarked.

The session was also addressed by **Deputy Kim Ok Soon, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union; Deputy Li Rim Soo, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Working People's Union; and Deputy Oh Ki Chun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth.**

(Continued on Page 18)

The rostrum of the First Session of the Fourth Supreme Poeple's Assembly

# Election of Presidium of Supreme People's Assembly

**Follows the Members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly:**

**The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

**Comrade Choi Yong Kun**, President;
**Comrade Hong Myong Hi**, Vice-President;
**Comrade Pak Jung Ai**, Vice-President;
**Comrade Kang Ryang Wook**, Vice-President;
**Comrade Li Yong Ho**, Vice-President;
**Comrade Pak Moon Kyoo**, General Secretary;
**Comrade Choi Hyun**, Member;
**Comrade Huh Bong Hak**, Member;
**Comrade Kim Yung Joo**, Member;
**Comrade Li Kook Jin**, Member;
**Comrade Choi Kwang**, Member;
**Comrade Oh Jin Woo**, Member;
**Comrade Kim Dong Kyoo**, Member;
**Comrade Pak Shin Duk**, Member;
**Comrade Kim Ryu Joong**, Member.

Members of the Presidium of SPA and its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen elected at the First Session of the Fourth SPA

(Continued from Page 17)

The speakers dwelt on the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly adhering to the stand of *Juche*, put forth a wise and original line at each stage of the development of revolution and, by leading the Party and the people with scientific foresight and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, broke through difficulties lying before the Korean revolution and turned our country, once backward, into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid foundation of independent national economy and built up the northern half of the Republic into a powerful bastion of the Korean revolution.

Speaking of happiness and pride of living under the socialist system daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the speakers referred in detail to the paternal solicitude paid by him to the agricultural working people, women, youth and students.

## Report of the Credentials Committee

At the second-day sitting, Deputy Li Kook Jin, Chairman of the Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the SPA, made a report of the Credentials Committee.

**Recalling that in the recent elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and deputies to the local people's assemblies at all levels, one hundred per cent of the voters registered on the electors' lists took part in voting and one hundred per cent of them voted for the candidates for deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels, the reporter stressed that this was a great victory demonstrating to the world the invincible might of the Korean people united close, with one ideology and one will, around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.**

The Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the reporter declared, has ascertained that the 457 candidates for deputies registered at the election committees of all constituencies are recognized as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as they received the approval of the entire electors.

According to the report, among the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly elected at all the constituencies of the country there are 75 revolutionary activists, including 60 anti-Japanese fighters who fought heroically, by participating directly in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, holding arms in hands, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The SPA deputies include 292 representatives of workers, 70 representatives of peasants and 95 representatives of office employees and intellectuals, and women deputies number 73.

Among the SPA deputies are leading personnel of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and organisations under it and functionaries who fought against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in the southern half of the country after liberation. As many as 412 deputies are recipients of honourable titles and state decorations, including 12 Heroes of the Republic, 64 Labour Heroes, 18 Merited Miners as well as Merited Teachers, Merited Salt Producers, People's Artistes, People's Artists and People's Prize winners, and there are also leaders of Chollima workteams among the deputies.

Considering that the report of the Credentials Committee for the Deputies to the SPA was correct, the session adopted a decision recognizing the qualification of the deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elected at all the 457 constituencies for electing deputies to the SPA of the D.P.R.K.

**Considering that the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung had fulfilled its duty with credit in the past period, the session unanimously adopted a decision on entrusting Comrade Kim Il Sung to form a new Cabinet and submit it to the current session for consideration and authorizing the present Cabinet to continue to exercise its duty till a new Cabinet of the Republic is endorsed by the current session.**

## Election of the Presidium of the SPA

The third-day sitting of the session presided over by Chairman Paik Nam Woon, began with the discussion of the item on the election to the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**At the proposal of Deputy Kim Kwang Hyup, the session elected the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly with Comrade Choi Yong Kun as President and four Vice-Presidents, General Secretary and nine members.**

## Formation of the Cabinet

Then the session took up the item on the formation of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**The session unanimously endorsed the plan for the formation of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted by Comrade Kim Il Sung.**

**All the deputies and attendants rose to their feet and, giving prolonged, loud cheers and thunderous applause, extended the highest glory to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working-class movement, who is the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, the militant Headquarters of the Korean revolution, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, and who has for 40 years steadfastly led the Korean revolution to victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation. They enthusiastically welcomed the new Cabinet headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.**

At the proposal of Deputy Kim Yung Shik, the session appointed Deputy Yoon Tai Jong Prosecutor-General of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the proposal of Deputy Kim Won Bin, the session elected Deputy Li Yong Koo President of the Supreme Court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## Political Programme of the Government

**Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet, made a historic speech announcing the Political Programme of the Government.**

When Comrade Kim Il Sung stepped onto the rostrum, all the deputies and attendants stood up and, looking up to him, gave loud cheers and thunderous applause.

In the Political Programme of the Government, Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the brilliant achievements made by the Government of the D.P.R.K. in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and put forth political, economic, cultural and military tasks which are raised for the accomplishment of the general tasks of the Korean revolution.

The historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung embodying our Party's great idea of *Juche* and revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence that have creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea and developed it, was interrupted time and again by the enthusiastic applause of the deputies and attendants.

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly held for three days once again demonstrated to the world the great unity and invincible might of our people rallied firm with one ideology and one will, around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the D.P.R.K. headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

During a recess

Deputies unanimously adopting a decision on entrusting Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, to form a new Cabinet

Editorial

# The Great 10-Point Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung

## That Blazes the Path of the Korean People to Victory

The First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang from December 14 to 16 amid the warm greetings and keen attention of our people in all parts of the country and attracting the ardent hearts of the fighting brothers in South Korea and the warm hearts of the overseas compatriots.

At the session, a new Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, was formed with the absolute support and approval of all the deputies, and the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly was elected.

The recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly proudly summed up the great victory and great immortal achievements scored by our people under the wise, outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The whole course of the session was permeated with the absolute trust in, intense loyalty to and ardent love and respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, our great leader.

Indeed, the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly demonstrated the might of the great unity and cohesion of our people who are closely rallied, with one ideology and one will, around the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

At the session, Comrade Kim Il Sung announced the historic Political Programme of the Government of the Republic: "Let Us Embody More Thoroughly the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-Sustenance and Self-Defence in All Fields of State Activity."

In the Political Programme of the new Government, Comrade Kim Il Sung illumined the clear way ahead for our people to further promote the revolutionary struggle and construction work and thereby actively hasten the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in the complicated international situation at present and, particularly, under the condition in which the U.S. imperialists occupying the southern half of our fatherland are daily intensifying the aggression and machinations to unleash another war.

The Political Programme forcefully confirms the correctness and the great vitality of the idea of *Juche* of our Party and, proceeding from the general tasks of our revolution, sets forth clearly new, immediate fighting tasks in the fields of politics, economy, culture and the military affairs.

This great fighting programme is a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon which firmly arms our people politically and ideologically, sets forth a clear-cut goal of struggle and holds out a clear prospect for them, powerfully inspires them to a new struggle for the building of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and guarantees victory in the struggle.

Moreover, the idea of *Juche* and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence set forth in Comrade Kim Il Sung's Political Programme make valuable contributions to further developing the Marxist-Leninist theory and enriching the practical experience of the international communist movement.

This great Political Programme has greatly inspired and excited our working people who are bringing about a new upsurge of Chollima onrush in the struggle for implementing the Party's revolutionary line of carrying on economic construction and defence buildup in parallel set forth at the Party Conference. Our working people have energetically embarked upon a new battle, with full conviction of the victory of the revolution and with pride.

The Political Programme will impart great confidence and courage to the revolutionaries, democratic figures and all other patriotic-minded people in South Korea who are raising high the flames of the anti-American, national-salvation struggle for the independent unification of the fatherland.

It will also powerfully inspire the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan who are valiantly fighting in defence of all the democratic, national rights including the right to repatriation and for the unification of the fatherland; it will also powerfully encourage all other overseas Korean citizens.

The Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung will greatly gladden our friends abroad who are fighting against imperialism; it will make the enemy tremble for fear and uneasiness.

Comrade Kim Il Sung says in the Political Programme:

**"The Government of the Republic will implement with all consistency the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence to consolidate the political independence of the country, build up more solidly the foundations of an independent national economy capable of ensuring the complete unification, independence and prosperity of our nation, and to increase the country's defence capabilities so as to safeguard the security of the fatherland reliably by our own force, by splendidly embodying our Party's idea of *Juche* in all fields."**

The idea of *Juche* and the principle of self-reliance of our Party are a revolutionary idea and a revolutionary principle to which Comrade Kim Il Sung has consistently held fast since the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This is clarified more concretely in the Political Programme.

It is impossible to solve all the problems of socialist construction on orders and instructions from others; particularly you cannot swallow things of others undigested.

The Government of our Republic has continuously held and is holding fast to the position of *Juche*—to use one's own brains and solve problems according to one's own judgement and resolution in the interests of the revolution.

Proceeding from this idea of *Juche*, the Government of the Republic firmly adheres to the independent position in the struggle for the accomplishment of the unification of the fatherland, too, and establishes political and economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect also in the sphere of foreign policy.

It is especially important that in the spheres of economic construction and defence upbuilding we should carry out the revolutionary principle of self-reliance to continue to faithfully implement the line of building an independent national economy and further increase the capabilities of self-defence of the country.

The Political Programme points out: **"Embodying the idea of *Juche* of the Workers' Party of Korea splendidly in all fields, we will build an ever richer, stronger and mightier socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence."**

The Political Programme sets out the task of making firm moral and material preparations so as to support the South Korean people in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and greet the great revolutionary event actively, in order to put an end as early as possible to the misfortunes of our people caused by the territorial bisection and national split, liberate the South Korean people and realise the unification of the fatherland.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The accomplishment of the great cause of the liberation of South Korea and the unification of the fatherland at the earliest possible date depends not only on how the revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries in South Korea expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces and how they fight the enemy but, in a large measure, on how the people in the northern half of the Republic prepare themselves to greet the great revolutionary event."**

The present situation demands us to conduct all our work in a more active, more revolutionary manner and to subordinate everything to the struggle to accomplish the South Korean revolution and unify the fatherland.

The Political Programme notes that a vigorous struggle should be waged to revolutionize and *working-classize* all members of society inculding the peasants and intellectuals by further stepping up the ideological and cultural revolutions and enhancing the leading role of the working class. Comrade Kim Il Sung said that **"the process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole society on the pattern of the working class."** The Political Programme stresses that the functionaries of the state and economic bodies should eliminate bureaucracy and establish a revolutionary mass viewpoint to enhance the functions and role of the people's power and actively to organize and mobilize the broad masses of the people for the revolution and construction.

In his Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the lines of the Government of the Republic of carrying out socialist economic construction and technical revolution and for the construction of a socialist culture and the development of science and technology and held out bright prospects for the strengthening of the foundations of the country's independent national economy, the improvement of the people's livelihood, the development of the socialist culture and the freeing of the working people from arduous labour.

It is one of the most important tasks put forth in Comrade Kim Il Sung's ten-point Political Programme further to increase the defence capabilities of the country and build up a defence posture of the whole country and the entire people to cope with the obtaining situation. The danger of war is now increasing more and more in our country and the whole of Asia owing to the U.S. imperialists' frantic machinations of aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In order to make our defence capabilities invincible, the People's Army should continue to implement the policy of turning the whole army into an army of cadres and into a modern army and the people should, on their part, execute the policy of arming the entire people and fortifying the whole country without fail in accordance with the military line of the Party."**

Upholding this teaching of the Leader we will temper the ranks of the People's Army politically and ideologically as well as in the field of military technique and firmly arm them with modern weapons and combat and technical equipment to be an iron army each of whose men is a match for a hundred foes and will arm all the people, and build up impregnable defences in all parts of the country.

Our people will always keep a tense and mobilized posture and maintain a sharpest revolutionary vigilance and smash the enemy at a stroke no matter when he may launch invasion by surprise.

It is the consistent line of the Government of our Republic elucidated again in the present Political Programme actively to defend the interests and national rights of all the Korean compatriots abroad.

Comrade Kim Il Sung once again made clear our Republic's consistent line of establishing economic relations and developing foreign trade with other countries on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit and of establishing the relations of friendship with all other countries which oppose imperialist aggression, respect the freedom and independence of our people and want to establish state relations with our country on an equal footing.

Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified in the Political Programme as follows:

**"We will exert all possible efforts to maintain close economic ties between the fraternal countries, consolidate and develop the world socialist market for the victory of the common cause of building socialism and communism against imperialism, for the unity of the national and international interests in revolution and construction.**

**"While preferentially developing the economic ties with the socialist countries, the Government of the Republic will endeavour to establish economic relations and develop commercial exchange on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit with the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa which broke the fetters of imperialism and achieved political independence."**

In the Political Programme Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the significance of the formation of the world socialist market and the genuine communist stand on the international economic ties and foreign trade. His teachings acquire a great theoretical and practical significance in achieving the victory of the cause of socialism and communism of the world.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the last part of the Political Programme:

**"Holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future too, as in the past, unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the revolutionary peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite with all the progressive peoples of the world and continue to fight determinedly for the triumph of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism."**

As Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated in the Political Programme **"in order to battle vigorously against U.S. imperialism, international anti-U.S. joint action must be achieved and an anti-U.S. united front be formed. A split of the anti-imperialist forces only gives benefits to the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism, and does harm to the revolutionary people. All the socialist countries and the anti-imperialist forces of the whole world should form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front, thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism and administer collective blows to it in all regions and on all fronts to which U.S. imperialism stretches its tentacles of aggression."**

Comrade Kim Il Sung's great strategic programmes including that of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle which brightly illumine the road of victory in the world revolution are enlisting absolute support from the revolutionary peoples of the whole world today and have become the banner of their struggle and the banner of their victory.

Upholding the strategic line of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle, we will unite with all the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. forces in the world and render active support and encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of all countries against U.S. imperialism.

Indeed, the ten-point Political Programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the bright beacon illumining the road of victory of our people and the great banner of struggle of our people.

When this Political Programme is realised, our socialist construction will be further pushed ahead and our country will be converted into a richer and stronger and advanced socialist state which is independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence and our people will be able to enjoy a still happier life. The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people will surge up more and more and our country be unified by the united strength of the Korean people in the North and the South and the international prestige of our Republic will become still more unshakable.

When we march ahead upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and along the road indicated by him, we will certainly be ever-victorious, no matter how rough and rugged our path may be. This is an unshakable faith and iron will rooted deep in the hearts of our people who, through their actual life over the past 40-odd years, won victories in their arduous struggles against Japanese and U.S. imperialism and have brought about radical changes as we see today.

During the long period of more than 40 years from the time he started the revolutionary struggle in his early years up to this day, Comrade Kim Il Sung fought, devoting his all, solely for the freedom and happiness of our people and for the victory of socialist and communist cause in our country. Personally standing in the forefront of struggle, he broke the thorny path of the Korean revolution and led our people to the victory and glory of today.

In the future, too, as in the past, the revolutionary cause of our people who are enjoying the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacious leader, will be invincible.

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